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STRONG FLEET TO CRUISE

Several of Uncle Sam's Finest Warships to Take Long Trips.

SQUADRON WILL GO TO VENEZUELA

Practice in Naval Evolutions the Main Object of the Voyage—Admiral Bunce Will Be in Command.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The finest fleet ever commanded by an American Admiral will sail from Hampton Roads Dec. 21 for a three months' cruise in the West Indies, and the most elaborate programme of evolutions yet prepared for the new navy is to be executed by it. Secretary Herbert has issued orders to the Admiral, directing him to mobilize his entire command, including the new battleship Maine, at Fort Monroe by the middle of next week, and to start as soon as he has coaled for St. Thomas. The Texas will join the squadron later on, and perhaps the Indiana, also.

The delay in getting the fleet away has been caused by the Montgomery, which is reported as not quite ready for sea, but the main obstacle in the way of a speedy departure is the new battleship Maine, which is down for an official trial before joining Admiral Bunce's other vessels. Admiral Ramsay says that on the 21st, however, the fleet will leave Hampton Roads six strong, and go directly to the south. The New-York and the Columbia are in condition for active service, and if the fire on the Cincinnati at Key West has not seriously injured that ship, she will join the fleet somewhere south.

There is yet doubt about the Texas starting with the squadron, on account of the troubles which have followed her of late, and the disposition of the department to give her machinery a shaking down before subjecting it to the strains of constant work with the fleet.

There is little probability that the proposed evolutions will be interrupted by sending the fleet to La Guayra for an extended stay, although this Venezuelan post is in the itinerary of the cruise laid down by the Secretary. An attempt will be made to create an impression that the presence of Admiral Bunce and his fine lot of ships will have some significance in Venezuelan waters, but Secretary Herbert wishes it understood that in ordering the ships to visit La Guayra, the policy of the department for every West Indian squadron is simply being carried out, and that the length of its stay there will depend entirely upon the discretion and wishes of the Admiral.

The plan outlined for the movements of the ships during the next four months is one of the most elaborate yet prepared by the department for any squadron ever visiting southern waters. The evolutions will be in the line of those practiced by Bunce last Summer, and any changes which he may deem best for the experience of the crew and officers will have the entire approval of the Secretary. A significant feature of the cruise will be that the manoeuvres carried on vary considerably in general character from those attempted by Admiral Meade last Spring. Admiral Bunce will not be hampered in any way by the department, and has full power to direct the evolutions of his fleet.

There will be no loitering on this cruise, and Admiral Bunce has been given to understand that his ships will be expected to be kept on the move at least four days out of each week. Stops in port will be brief, and are to be made only for coal, supplies, and in order to communicate with the department. Secretary Herbert states that the new navy has never yet had a fair opportunity for comprehensive and useful experiences in handling a fleet of modern ships under all conditions of squadron movement, and that he intends that this Winter there shall be no possible hindrance to such a performance of the ships.

If the orders of the department are promptly executed, Admiral Bunce will sail from New-York with the New-York and the battleship Maine some time next week, and at Hampton Roads will be joined by the Columbia, now anchored in the Roads, and by the Raleigh and Montgomery, undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard. With these five vessels, he will proceed on the 21st to Trinidad, and there he will find the Cincinnati, which has been ordered over from Key West. At this island is one of the most beautiful spots of water for naval drills in the world, and there the Admiral will put his squadron through every movement laid down in the tactics for a squadron of its size.

Every Friday evening, for possibly a month, the ships will anchor in the harbor, and Monday proceed again to sea. From Trinidad the fleet will go to Venezuela, and thence to Jamaica, and later to other important ports in the West Indies.

About April the fleet will come north to Key West, where it will be joined probably by the monitors Miantonomoh and Amphitrite, and the torpedo boat Cushing, and, if the Texas is not with Admiral Bunce before he reaches there, she will be found waiting him on his arrival. Should affairs in Europe permit of the return of the Minneapolis, this crack ship will also be attached to the fleet. The navy's finest battleship in commission will also be ready by this time to augment the display, when the Indiana, under "Fighting Bob" Evans, comes out of dry dock at Port Royal, groomed for active duty.

TEXAS TAKES ANOTHER SEA RUN.

The New Battleship Is Said to Have Surpassed the Required Speed.

The new second-class battleship Texas, which went to sea again early yesterday morning, returned to her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., last night. A strong "norther" was blowing, and as the tide was setting out strong, no boatmen could be found who would risk going to her.

A junior officer, who came ashore in a launch for the ship's mail, said that the run to sea had been only a second "shaking down" preliminary to the official trial of her engines at sea. He could not say what the run had shown in knots, revolutions, or horse power, when the Texas would go to sea again, or when the official trial would take place. He was of the opinion that the time of the official trial was not yet known, and it is therefore assumed that this will depend upon the showing of further preliminary trials.

Engineers Coleman and Wilson and Draughtsman Meller of the Richmond Locomotive Works, which built the engines of the Texas, came ashore later in the evening. President Trigg and Engineer Parker remained aboard. The engineers refused to talk.

It had meanwhile been learned in a vague way that the Texas had been speeded fifty miles off shore to the southeast. There was a strong wind, but the sea was not very high. The Texas rode as steadily as a house. Her engines worked well, and it was said that 133 revolutions were obtained, giving a maximum speed of 18.6 knots. The estimates under the required horse power are 17 knots. Mr. Coleman admitted that the figures, 18.6 knots, were correct, but the length of time for which this had been maintained he would not say.

"Has she met the Government requirements?" he was asked.

"I cannot say," was the reply.

"When will the official trial take place?"

"I don't know."

"Will there be another trial?"

"That depends on the Government."

Another official said that 17.4 knots was the average speed attained. The revolutions, according to the same authority, were less than 133, but the horse power had not yet been figured out. It was believed, however, that the requirements of a four-hour run had been exceeded. There is a premium of $100 for each extra horse power over the requirements during four hours.

It is believed that the Texas will go to sea again next Tuesday, but whether this will be the official trial could not be ascertained.

MINNESOTA OFFICES VACATED

The State Supreme Court Holds that Legislators May Not Hold Other Offices—An End to a Scandalous Practice.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court of Minnesota to-day gave the politicians the greatest shock of their lives by declaring the office of John B. Sutton, State Boiler Inspector, vacant, because Mr. Sutton is a member of the lower house of the Legislature, a body which has power to create offices and fix their salaries.

The ousting of Mr. Sutton is not in itself important, but the decision throws out at once many other members of the Legislature and ends a pernicious practice which has grown to great proportions the past few years. Members have deliberately created or increased the salaries of offices and entered into arrangements with the appointing power to secure for themselves those fat offices. During the last session of the Legislature it was openly charged that the friends of Gov. Nelson, for United States Senator, attempted to secure votes for him by the promise of office to members. The friends of Senator Washburn determined on revenge, so they made a test on Representative Sutton of Stillwater, who was named as Chief Boiler Inspector soon after the Legislature adjourned.

Mr. Sutton was not charged with getting his office by promising his vote to Nelson, but he was charged with being ineligible to place under the Constitution.

The Supreme Court ousts Mr. Sutton under a section of the State Constitution, which declares that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, hold any office under the authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota, except that of Postmaster."

The court holds that the disability does not cease until the expiration of the full period for which the member was elected. This decision not only throws out of office a large number of men, but it prevents many members of the Legislature from running for Mayor and other county and city offices. The action is the most sweeping in the history of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

CYCLERS SCORCHED FROM BULLETS

Tire, Coat, and Hat Punctured—Sweethearts Escorted Them Home and Returned Unattended.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 12.—While Jesse Baldwin and Richard Matthews were riding their bicycles last night on the road between Hempstead and Greenwich Point a man jumped from behind a clump of bushes by the roadside, and, pointing a pistol at the young men, who were in front of him, commanded them to dismount and give their valuables to him.

Instead of complying with his request the wheelmen commenced "scorching" down the macadamized road toward Greenwich Point. The highwayman commenced firing upon the retreating cyclists. The tire of Matthews's wheel was punctured by a bullet and another bullet went through his coat. He fell from his wheel and shouted "Murder!" and "Help!"

Baldwin's hat and coat were also pierced by bullets. He fell from his wheel, and upon regaining his feet ran to Greenwich Point and obtained constables. When they reached the scene of the attack the highwayman had vanished.

The young men went to the residence of their sweethearts, the Misses Maggie and Georgie Borum, at Greenwich Point, where they remained until midnight. Upon leaving for their homes they insisted upon some one accompanying them. No men being present upon the premises, the young women accompanied the wheelmen home. They returned to their own residences unattended.

READING EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED

Four Persons Injured in Norristown—Narrow Escape of Others.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Dec. 12.—The Williamsport express on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, due here at 8 o'clock this evening, was wrecked just after entering the borough.

Those injured are:

BOYD, JAMES, of Norristown, a Director of the Reading Railroad, believed to be seriously hurt.

CLYMER, JACOB S., of Philadelphia, hurt internally.

JACOBY, W. F., of Philadelphia, cut by broken glass.

KEELY, Miss ANNA, of Phoenixville, spine injured.

Two cars jumped the tracks and toppled over and were dragged a considerable distance. About thirty passengers who were in the two cars had a narrow escape from death, many of them reaching safety by crawling through the car windows.

A HEAVY MINING STOCK MARKET

Two Large Transactions in Claims Reported.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 12.—The mining stock market was heavy, with no particular stock attracting attention to-day. The report that the Isabella will pay a dividend strengthened that already strong stock considerably. So many good stocks are believed to be on the market that competition for favorable consideration keeps the market firm, with a tendency to advance. Golden Fleece, the Lake City stock, is about the only stock outside of Cripple Creek to attract attention.

From Cripple Creek comes the report of a sale of 601 feet on the Colorado City claim for $60,000, a Denver syndicate being the purchaser.

The Trail group of claims on Bull Hill was sold to another Denver company for $125,000.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD APRIL 23

Pennsylvania Republicans Fix a Date for Naming a Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, held here this evening, at which Frank Willing Leach presided, it was decided to hold the State Convention at Harrisburg Thursday, April 23, 1896, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representative at Large to Congress, thirty-two candidates for Presidential Electors, the selection of eight Delegates at Large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, and for the transaction of routine business.

On the day preceding the convention (April 22, 1896) the Republican State Committee will meet.

Fatally Hurt in a Runaway.

MILAN, Mo., Dec. 12.—William Mendenhall, his wife and little daughter, Bessie, started to town last night in a wagon. While going down a steep incline their team became unmanageable and ran away. All three occupants of the wagon were fatally hurt.

An unusual display of holiday novelties in fine furniture at Flint's, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

BLAMED FOR TWO DEATHS

Jurors Censure Bridge Managers for the Fatal Collision.

SAFEGUARDS OF LIFE INADEQUATE

Three Flagmen Not Enough for Safety in Foggy Weather—Lawyers Take Notes for Damage Suits.

Two Coroner's juries in Brooklyn last night criticised the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge for not having proper safeguards on the trains to protect life.

These verdicts were reached in the Coroner's inquest inquiring into the cause of the collision at the Brooklyn end of the bridge on the morning of Nov. 19, in which Georgio Granito and Thomas F. Cooper lost their lives.

Coroner Kene heard a number of witnesses, while Coroner-elect Edward B. Coombs sat at his side and took a deep interest in the proceedings.

The testimony was heard by the two juries, and after it was all in the jurors went to separate rooms, where they considered the cases.

The jury in the case of Georgio Granito found that he came to his death Nov. 19 by shock due to the injuries he had received on the bridge, and that the accident was due to the neglect of the bridge authorities in not having proper safeguards for the running of trains during foggy weather.

In the case of Thomas F. Cooper the jury found that his death was due to shock, "and in our opinion," said the jurors, "the safeguards used to protect life by the management in foggy weather are entirely inadequate. We consider three flagmen insufficient to handle the immense traffic on cars in such weather."

Several lawyers were present and were taking notes to be used in suits which are to be brought against the Bridge Trustees by the relatives of the men who were killed.

Peter Schaefer of 511 Sixth Street, this city, the conductor on the train that crashed into the rear car of the forward train, who escaped serious injury, was the first to take the witness stand. He said he was on the forward car. The fog was so dense that a person ten feet away could not be seen.

"I heard Officer Brady," he said, "shout 'Schaefer, look out!' I then gave the signal to slow up, and we slowed up at the signal box at the anchorage. Then the signal was given as clear, and I then gave a signal to come in. The cars came in at a good rate of speed, when Flagman Swaney, with a red lantern signaled me to stop, but the crash came before they could stop."

Schaefer said that he was thrown on the platform, and when he got up saw what had happened, and that he then got down to the roadway and walked to the station.

He said that he had been laid off since—that is, he had been suspended—but no reason was given for his suspension. He said that he had not seen the red lights on the rear car of the front train. He did not see them, because he did not have time to look. The rule was for the conductor on the rear car, in case of an accident, to get off, run up the track, and give the danger signal.

Charles G. Swaney, conductor, said that he was sent out to get signals on the trestle. He took the red and white lights and went out about 100 feet from the switch tower. He saw Cooper's train. It came in slowly, and he feared there would be trouble. He went down the track and signaled Schaefer and then ran back and found the conductor on the rear car had left to signal the following train.

"The fog rolled right down," he said, "and out in the mist I could see Schaeffer's train. It was only ten feet away. When I signaled Schaeffer, the two trains were about 150 feet apart."

William Plunkett of 66 Fulton Street, who walked across the bridge the morning of the accident, said he was first attracted to the bridge cars by hearing two men talking. One of the men had two lights and the other one. One of the men said:

"These lights are no good," and the other said: "No, these lights are no good. Let's go."

Plunkett said that he looked on in horror at the train approaching. He declared that Schaeffer appeared to be either a lunatic or in a dream, as he did not show any emotion. Cooper, he said, was laughing when the crash came.

Thomas Hackett, a conductor on the train that was run into, said he could see at least fifty feet in advance. Cooper, he said, had ample time to have left the train. He said Cooper did not have time to open the gate, and get down and go back to signal the approaching train.

Edwin S. Ross, who was in charge of the train on which Cooper was killed, said his train entered the Brooklyn station slowly, having stopped several times, but having received the white light signal he went into the station. He knew nothing about the accident until he felt his train struck.

Samuel S. Thierer testified that he, being the conductor on the rear car of the train preceding Ross's train, jumped off and ran back to stop Ross's train. The train was stopped, and Ross was picked up. Under the rules he went back to the rear platform to take charge, believing that there was no one on the platform, but he was surprised at finding Conductor Cooper there.

"Why didn't you get off?" the conductor asked Cooper. "I didn't think it was necessary," replied Cooper. The witness then returned to the front of his train.

Conductors Kennedy, Cooley, and Swany were recalled. They said they had not made any such remarks as were attributed to them by the witness, Plunkett.

Disappointment for Hunters.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Dec. 12.—The snow and cold weather have driven the ducks to deep water, and the shooting on the flats is gone for the time. So far the season has been a great disappointment. The ducks have been few and they are very wild. Canvasbacks are scarce, at $8.50 a pair, an unprecedented price for this time of the year. About a million dollars is invested in the various ducking shores and clubs at the head of the Chesapeake, and there are over a dozen yachts here, but the sport has been so disappointing that the gunners from New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington have not been coming often since the season opened Nov. 1.

Another Kentucky Colonel Created.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 12.—Gov. Bradley this morning appointed Walter Forester, managing editor of The Louisville Commercial, Assistant Adjutant General. The place carries with it the rank of Colonel. The salary is $1,200. Mr. Forester notified the Governor of his acceptance and took charge of the department. He will retain his newspaper position.

SUSPENDED FROM THE BOARD

Punishment of a Chicago Broker for Carrying on Business with Illegitimate Traders.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—J. F. Harris, who, under the name of J. F. Harris & Co., conducts the extensive cash grain business of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., was to-night suspended from the Chicago Board of Trade for two years on the charge of carrying on an outside business with illegitimate traders, contrary to the rules of the board. Harris is a member of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. His suspension leaves the firm without a representative on the Chicago board, and places it in a somewhat curious predicament.

It is claimed by those best informed that the firm can still do business in Chicago pits by taking in another member, who shall be also a member of the Board of Trade. This member would, of course, be only nominally a partner in the business. There is a rule of the board which would seem to prevent other members from helping out those who have been put under the ban. It declares that any member suspended shall not be allowed the use of the Clearing House settlement or delivery room, and that he shall not be permitted to trade upon the floor of the Exchange, either through an employe or a broker. It further provides that any member of the association trading or offering to trade, giving the name of a suspended member, shall be liable for discipline at the hands of the Board of Directors.

The taking of the evidence occupied but a short time. Harris conducted his own case, but offering no evidence. The prosecuting committee made a hard fight to get Harris's sentence fixed at five years, the time given Kennett, but the board took into consideration the fact that the former was the junior member of the firm, and in a certain degree not responsible for its actions to the same extent as the older members, and insisted on the two years' sentence.

Commission houses were badly scared today, and one of the best known on the board is running a ticker on two bucket-shop wires, and will not replace them until the scare blows over. Others will do the same thing to-morrow, it is understood. It is said this will not deter the prosecuting committee from carrying out its crusade against the offenders, and that it has enough evidence now to convict them.

MR. PLATT'S CHOICE FOR THE PLACE

He Wants James L. Stewart of the Twentieth to be Inspector of Gas Meters.

Thomas C. Platt is trying hard to place as many of the local Assembly district leaders who have been faithful to him in good fat jobs as possible. The particular leader he is at work for now is James L. Stewart of the Twentieth Assembly District. He wants Mr. Stewart appointed State Inspector of Gas Meters, in place of Anthony Clinchy, who has resigned. The salary of the place is $5,000 a year. Mr. Platt expects Gov. Morton to name Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Stewart went to Albany yesterday and came back very confident last night that he would get the appointment.

By securing the job for Mr. Stewart, Mr. Platt can serve two purposes. He can reward one of his followers and he can get in a blow at the anti-Platt Republicans. Col. S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Board, was leader of the Twentieth District until Mr. Platt's man Stewart got the leadership away from him. Mr. Stewart's appointment will be offensive to the anti-Platt Republicans. Samuel Morris of Troy is also a candidate for the place.

James Crawford, a Platt man of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, is said to be Mr. Platt's candidate for Factory Inspector, to succeed Factory Inspector Connelly.

QUAY HAS HIT ON A GREAT TRUTH

The Pennsylvania Senator Says He Is Not Fit to be President—Wants Rest and to Enjoy Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Recently stories have been set afloat, mainly from Washington, connecting Senator Quay's name with the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Quay was asked to-day about the reported combination to nominate him, and he replied:

"I would not take it on a gold plate."

When asked his reasons, he replied: "Well, for two reasons. The first is that I am not fit for it, and the second is that I would not live thirty days in the office. My only ambition is to take a rest and enjoy life after I complete my duties."

"Does this mean that you will not seek a re-election to the Senatorship?"

"That," answered he, "depends on circumstances."

TO PROTECT WOMAN'S REPUTATION

Bill to Debar Virginia Attorneys for Reflecting on Character.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12.—A resolution was introduced in the General Assembly to-day providing that any person charged with feloniously assaulting a female shall be promptly tried in the Circuit Court in the city or town where the crime is committed. No juror shall be permitted to serve on the jury unless he is a freeholder and a man of education and intelligence.

If any attorney for the defense during such trial shall, by word or act, reflect upon the female, if she was of previous good character, he shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, and be debarred the privilege of practicing his profession in the courts of Virginia.

All persons charged with murder shall be tried as aforesaid.

CAUSE OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES

An Arizona Sheriff Tried to Arrest Thievish Redmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A telegram to the War Department from the commanding officer at Fort Apache, Arizona, reports that the Indian trouble at Cibucu occurred because of an attempt by Sheriff Thompson of Globe, Ariz., to enter the Indian reservation with a posse to make an arrest of Indians who, it is said, attempted to take stores from a ranch whose occupants were absent.

It is also stated in the report that a man named Boris did the killing of the Indian whose body was found in the vicinity. He and two others of the party gave themselves up to Lieut. Fenton, U. S. A., and are now on their way to Globe.

Work of the Hebrew Charities.

The United Hebrew Charities gave transportation last month to 162 persons. There were distributed 1,697 garments, 890 pairs of shoes, and 24 articles of furniture.

Lodging for 34 nights and 99 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. There were 53 free burials, and 231 patients were attended to by physicians, and 1,921 prescriptions were furnished.

In the employment department there was a total registry of 622 applicants. Work was found for 453.

In the industrial school there was an average attendance of 238 girls learning sewing and dressmaking. About 175 garments were manufactured by the pupils, and 47 articles were manufactured for sale. The cash receipts for the month were $8,639.19. The disbursements were $9,774.96.

Gold Reserve, $75,827,700.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Treasury gold reserve stands at $75,827,700.

Perfect patterns and pure wool are found in Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

OUTLOOK FOR SKATERS

May Have to Wait Until Next Week for the Signal.

CONDITION OF LAKES IN THE PARKS

High Wind Has Prevented the Formation of Smooth and Safe Ice—Weather Bureau Predicts a Snowfall.

Skaters must be patient, despite the aggravatingly favorable temperature, for, unless they can obtain privileges on private ice they may have to wait until Monday before the signal is given that any lake under the control of the Park Department is open for the Winter recreation.

At the Arsenal last night it was learned that there was no likelihood of any park ice being up to bearing standard to-day, and no details of policemen to any lake had been made. Had the ice been thick enough to warrant a belief that it would be safe to-day, such details would have been made.

Although there was much talk yesterday about Van Cortlandt Lake, which is at the sixth station of the New-York and Putnam Railroad from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, reports at night were unfavorable, yet skating may be permitted on it to-morrow. The wind has marred the efforts of the low temperature to afford seasonable pastime. In still weather with a higher temperature, good, even, and safe ice would have been found. With the high wind that has prevailed the young ice is drawn to leeward and the lee ice is ridged and uneven, while the windward ice is thin, even if there be no open water, and there are dangerous cemented rents.

This was markedly the case last night on the Big Lake in the Central Park, whose situation is such that it has been windswept for several days. Many pools of open water surrounded by wafer ice were at points where the breeze had full force, while on the lee shore, in the absence of a large, standing crowd, there would have been safe skating for careful persons.

Perhaps the first Park Department ice on which the public will be allowed to venture will be the Fifty-ninth Street Pond, but only women and young folk under sixteen have privileges there. Last night the ice there was in very favorable conditions, because the pond is sheltered. It was recently drained to the safety limit, and because of its present shallowness and its hard bed—it was cleaned out last Summer—four inches of ice might decide the authorities in sending up the ball to announce the opening of skating.

Although no such signal has yet been displayed, the Park policemen have had to be wary since Tuesday because of the many impatient persons who carried skates concealed under their coats and watched for an opportunity to do a little gliding surreptitiously. On Wednesday a Park officer broke through the ice and was wetted to his waist in chasing some small boys off the big lake, and yesterday only the expertness and swiftness of foot of some young men who had strapped on their blades and essayed their skill on the same lake saved them from arrest.

The accommodations for skaters both at the Van Cortlandt and big lakes have not been completed. Neither has its house up, and while at Van Cortlandt the shelter may be completed by to-morrow, that of the big lake can hardly be ready for skaters before Monday or Tuesday.

Prospect Park's lakes in Brooklyn were not in any more promising condition yesterday for what has been termed the sport of the Hollanders than are the Central Park lakes.

Of course, there has been some skating in the neighborhood of New-York on small shallow ponds, and for several days ice in New-Jersey has been safe on many more pretentious sheets of water.

Harlemites by the hundred took a look at the Mere at One Hundred and Tenth Street yesterday. The ice appeared to be fit for skating, but it was only three inches thick, two inches below the safety point. The Conservatory Lake, at Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue, will not be at the service of skaters, even if the cold spell holds, until Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Ice Palace, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which provides skating on artificially formed ice, will be opened to-morrow night. Very marked progress toward completion in every detail had been made last night, and both skaters and the public will find the arrangements for comfort satisfactory.

The weather outlook last night was encouraging to those who desire that the temperature continue below the freezing point. The Weather Bureau officials, however, predicted a snowfall. The Hudson between Poughkeepsie and Rondout was full of floating ice, and above that point the river was in full Winter nip.

A VENEZUELAN REPORT DENIED

President Crespo Repudiates Statements Published in London.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, to-night received a cable dispatch from his Government authorizing him to deny published statements to the effect that an interviewer for a London paper had obtained from President Crespo statements concerning the disposition of his Government on the subject of the British "smart money claim," and, particularly, that part of the report indicating that the boundary question would be treated distinctly between Great Britain and Venezuela; that the Venezuelan officer who arrested the British officers would be punished for exceeding his instructions, and that the Englishmen would be compensated.

The cable message received by Mr. Andrade to-night quotes the substance of the foregoing, and, while denying it in toto, particular stress is laid upon the fact that President Crespo is not to be quoted as making any statement regarding the intervention of this country in Venezuelan affairs.

Webber and His Prize Steers Parade.

Richard Webber, the Harlem butcher, and his employes and his ten prize steers paraded through Harlem last night. The procession started from his store, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and marched through most of the northern part of the city. Mr. Webber himself headed his parade, and following him came his pet bear and the band.

The ten prize steers were to have been led by the ten fattest men in Harlem. The men were picked out, but owing to their inability to keep up with the procession the idea was abandoned.

The Man Who Hired Mrs. Daly's Boat.

Superintendent of Police McKelvey of Brooklyn last night received word that David Crossman had been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with grand larceny.

Crossman lived in East New-York. He hired a yacht Oct. 12 from Delia Daly, a widow, and said he would use it three days. John Wagner was his navigator. He failed to return, and Mrs. Daly notified the police.

SPAIN'S CABINET IS TO RESIGN

Canovas del Castillo Will Form Another Ministry the First Act of Which Is to Dissolve the Cortes.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The entire Ministry has resolved to resign. This decision will be recorded at a meeting of the Cabinet to be held to-morrow.

It is believed that the Queen Regent will charge Señor Canovas del Castillo, the present Prime Minister, with the task of forming another Cabinet, the first step of which will be to dissolve the Cortes.

TOOK POISON BY MISTAKE

Mrs. Hyman Gives Her Daughter a Dose of Carbolic Acid and Death Quickly Follows.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Miss Ella Hyman died this afternoon as the result of poison given to her by her mother in mistake for medicine. Miss Hyman was seventeen years old. She was a daughter of Gustave Hyman, Superintendent of the Phoenix Leather Works. The family is well to do. For several days Miss Hyman had been suffering from a sore throat.

She had been gargling her throat with carbolic acid, which was reduced in water. This afternoon her mother wished to give her castor oil, and poured out a dose, as she supposed, from the castor oil bottle, but really from the bottle containing the carbolic acid. Miss Hyman did not like castor oil and quickly gulped down the liquid her mother handed her. She immediately felt the effects.

Her mother became frantic when she realized what had happened. Dr. Emanuel Schwab and Dr. Washington, the County Physician, were summoned, and did all they could to save the girl's life, but without success, and within a short time she was dead. Dr. Washington, knowing the circumstances, granted a burial certificate. The family lives at 67 Nelson Street.

PAY-DAY MONEY WAS STOLEN

John Duncan Assaulted and Robbed While He Was Carrying It up Stairs to Mrs. Doane.

John Duncan, who lives in Hoboken and works for Mrs. F. B. Doane, proprietor of a bindery at 894 Bowery, was sent to the bank yesterday to get change for paying off the hands. On his return he entered the building by a side door, and on his way up to the bindery, which is on the fourth floor, he met a man on the landing.

After he had passed the man he was struck on the head and robbed of the money. He was found lying unconscious on the stairs about an hour later. An ambulance from the St. Vincent Hospital was called and Duncan was taken home.

He said that the thief had taken $50 in bills, but had left $10 in coin. Duncan described the man he passed as tall and black bearded, and this description agrees with that of a man who was seen loitering about the building in the morning. The police were notified, but no arrests have been made.

STANDARD OIL AGENT CONVICTED

Found Guilty, at Waco, of Violating the Texas Anti-Trust Law—The Case Will Be Appealed.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 12.—E. T. Hathaway, agent of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and one of the defendants in what is popularly known as the Standard Oil case, was convicted to-day, after a ten days' trial in the District Court, of violating the Texas anti-trust law. There are four other defendants, agents of the Waters-Pierce Company, awaiting trial.

The indictments also include John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, and other officers of the Standard Oil Company. None of these defendants has been arrested and placed within the jurisdiction of the court, despite vigorous efforts to secure their arrest and extradition. The result of the trial to-day occasions great surprise.

The verdict will be appealed from, and fought to the court of last resort. The jury assessed the penalty against Hathaway at a fine of $50.

ESCAPED DEATH BY A MIRACLE

An Electric Car Struck by an Engine—Only One Person Seriously Hurt.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 12.—An electric car containing four passengers had a narrow escape to-day in this city from destruction by a locomotive, and where death seemed inevitable to the half dozen persons on the car only one was seriously hurt. The car was crossing the tracks, at Western Avenue, of the Clover Leaf Railroad, when a light engine came along at a high rate of speed.

The engine lifted the car bodily from the rails and carried it fully 100 feet away before coming to a stop. The motor was badly damaged. Miss Emma Garling's back was hurt, and Conductor Manson was cut about the head. August Meyers jumped through the street-car windows and was cut. He bled profusely, and is the most seriously injured.

The other persons in the car escaped injury.

C. R. HASSELL IS CONVICTED

The Graveyard Insurance Conspirator Found Guilty.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—C. R. Hassell, the chief conspirator in the Beaufort graveyard insurance case, was convicted to-day. His associates are on trial. M. A. Marshall, an important State witness, disappeared Tuesday, and no trace of him can be found.

Died While Praying in Church.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Peter Bingham, an aged citizen of Dorchester, was last night called on by his pastor, the Rev. George T. Harris, to lead in prayer during a revival service. Mr. Bingham arose and uttered the first few words of prayer, and then fell on the floor, dead. Heart disease caused death.

Killed in a Scuffle for a Gun.

TEESWATER, Ontario, Dec. 12.—James Tangher, aged fifteen, and his elder brother were out hunting rabbits this morning, when a scuffle for the possession of the gun, which was cocked, took place. The elder brother accidentally touched the trigger and discharged the contents into James's neck, killing him.

Miss Huntington to Wed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Carrie Huntington, niece of C. P. Huntington, and a sister of H. E. Huntington, to E. Burke Holliday, a well-known young attorney of this city.

Banker McDonald Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The jury in the case of R. H. McDonald, Jr., Vice President of the defunct Pacific Bank, charged with embezzling $20,000, returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon.

Assemblyman Conkling Resigns.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—One of the surprises of the day was the resignation of Alfred R. Conkling, member of Assembly. Mr. Conkling was not re-elected, and had less than three weeks of his term yet to serve.

DEACON WHITE CAN SPELL

Wall Street's Famous Financier at a Bee in Plymouth Church.

TOSSED A COIN AND WAS THIRD

Things Were Too Slow for the Deacon, and He Gave Prof. Raymond a Chance to Guess Head or Tail and Win.

There are some other things that Deacon S. V. White can do besides making a million or two in Wall Street whenever the fancy seizes him. He can spell.

With Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond, the Deacon last night downed a miscellaneous collection of lawyers, merchants, high-school boys, and others in a spelling bee held in the parlors of Plymouth Church. They sold the Deacon out at one time under the rules of Paterson's spelling book on the word "mignonette," but he appealed to Noah Webster, Esq., who sustained the Deacon's way, and the only religious man in Wall Street was triumphantly reinstated. But a point of order was raised by some of the other brokers, as to the spellers, in regard to precedence, and after the argument had waxed hot and strong for some time, Mr. White, with the true "sporting blood" that is in his veins, cut matters short by saying:

"Come, professor, I'll match you for it. Let's flip a coin."

"All right," replied the professor, and the Deacon, diving down in his capacious trousers pocket, brought out a shining silver half dollar.

"Now then, professor, call the turn! Tails I win, heads you lose."

"Eh?" queried the professor, who wasn't born yesterday.

"Heads I win; tails you lose," responded the Deacon, varying the formula.

"Well, where do I come in?" demanded the professor.

"This isn't Wall Street, Mr. White. You toss that coin, and I'll call it as I see fit."

"Very well," responded the Deacon in a tone of disappointed resignation.

"Go ahead, then; toss it!"

"You're going to toss it before I call, aren't you?"

"What's the difference," said Mr. White, coaxingly. "Call it now, and then I'll flip it. Come, now, heads or tails?"

"Not much," answered the professor in a tone that showed his unflinching determination. "I don't call that coin until its down flat. So let it go."

The Deacon looked disquieted, but, finding argument useless, he "let it go."

"That flat enough for you?" he wanted to know, spinning the coin, and, catching it dexterously, he covered it with his right hand.

"H'm, yes, I guess."

"What do you call it, then?"

"Tails—no—that is—I guess I'll say heads."

The coin was uncovered.

"Heads, as I am a sinner," declared Mr. White, with dumfounded astonishment written in his countenance. It meant a difference of $7.50, and the Deacon couldn't understand how a "rank outsider" could beat him at his own game.

The spelling bee had been arranged by Mrs. White, in aid of the Home Mission of Plymouth Church. The other contestants besides Prof. Raymond and Mr. White were Dwight Douglass, J. W. Hazard, Charles Dennis, Miss Clara Kuhn, and a half dozen high-school boys, including George W. Ting, Richardson Webster, E. H. Wilson, William Langevine, John F. Murphy, and Cornelius Flynn of Brooklyn, and C. E. Van Buren of the Gloversville High School. The words were selected from Paterson's Speller and Henderson's Test Words, and they were about the toughest collection of pitfalls for the tongues of the unwary that were ever seen.

The High School boys went down slowly but surely, one by one. Miss Kuhn met the same fate, and Messrs. Dennis and Hazard succumbed respectively to "elliptical" and "opthalmy." Deacon White, Prof. Raymond, and Mr. Douglass alone remained, and it looked like a hopeless case. They seemed to know all the words in the dictionary and any number outside of it.

Then came the Deacon's temporary stumble.

"M-i-g-n-o-n-e-t-t-e," spelled the Deacon, clearly and loudly.

Miss Whitcomb, who gave out the words, looked pained. Like everybody else in Plymouth Church, Miss Whitcomb is very fond of Mr. White, and she hated to see him humbled. But Paterson's was against the Deacon. He spelled "mignonette" with inexorable clearness, with two ns. A gloomy hush fell on the assemblage. Mr. White finished, and then grew aggressive.

"That's the way I've always spelled it," he declared, defiantly, "and I am sure it's right."

"Look it up," cried some.

"No, I'll abide by the book. I'll get down," and Mr. White clambered off the platform in haste.

This left only Prof. Raymond and Mr. Douglass. The latter soon stumbled and fell over "solstitial," which he spelled with a final "cial." Prof. Raymond was just about to be declared the winner when Deacon White, who had been quietly busy with the dictionary, demanded the floor.

"For my own satisfaction," he cried, "I want to say that Webster sustains me, he does not spell mignonette m-i-g-n-o-n-n-e-t-t-e."

There was applause, interrupted by Prof. Raymond, who said:

"Very well, then; I challenge Mr. White for a final match. Let us take the platform again."

The two distinguished gentlemen were soon at it again, side by side, rapping out the words with the most startling rapidity and accuracy. They would probably be spelling yet, for they certainly seem invulnerable, had it not been for Mr. Douglass, who wanted to know where he was coming in. Was he to lose his second place?

"Mr. Douglass is certainly entitled to the second prize, no matter how the contest may now end," declared W. E. Tupper, who acted as chief master of ceremonies.

"Not much," protested the Deacon, earnestly, anxious for his newly gained opportunity to show himself the best speller in Plymouth Church. "Let him come up here and take his chances with us."

In another minute there was the liveliest kind of an argument between Mr.

the best it must be if it spells mignonette with two n's instead of three."

"Do you mean to say that if there was an absolute misprint, and it spelled cat with a k, we would have to be bound by it?" Deacon White wanted to know.

"I mean to say that I refer you to your wife's rules, and I am glad to do it," replied Mr. Tupper, with fine diplomacy. This was too much for Mr. White. He joined in the general laugh, and then, while the other people were still interested in their merriment he sprung the matching scheme on Prof. Raymond to settle all disputes, the loser to take third place.

W. S. Hopkins, Mr. White's father-in-law, awarded the prizes, $10, $5, and $2.50 gold pieces, which had been given by Mrs. White. The winners at once turned them into the funds of the church charities, and the spelling bee was ended with contralto selections sung by Mme. Annie Herling, who sang in the choir of Plymouth Church twenty years ago.

A substantial sum was netted for the Home Mission, much to Mrs. White's gratification.

EX-GOV. FOSTER TELLS STORIES

One About Senator Brice, Democratic National Committeeman, and What He Said of the Presidential Nomination.

When ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster of Ohio, and Senator Calvin S. Brice of the same State next meet at breakfast they will probably have a hearty laugh over the stories that ex-Secretary Foster has been telling since his arrival in this city.

One of them is to the effect that a few days ago Mr. Foster and Mr. Brice met at breakfast in Washington, and that Mr. Brice said to Mr. Foster:

"How would Cleveland run in Ohio if he was again nominated?"

"Run," said Mr. Foster. "He would not carry a county in Ohio."

"Well, then," said Mr. Brice, according to the story, "if you think that I'll be for him."

Mr. Foster told another story about Mr. Brice, who, he said, remarked that "when Brice who, he said, remarked that "when the Democratic National Committee next meets to name the date and place of holding the convention I might introduce a resolution something like this:

"Whereas, There is only one great man in the Democratic party fit to be President, and, whereas, he has already nominated himself on the various platforms he has formulated from time to time; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the committee do hereby adjourn sine die."

Mr. Brice is the member of the Democratic National Committee from Ohio.

Speaking of the last election, Mr. Foster said:

"Senator Brice was never deceived about the feeling in Ohio. He told me four weeks before the election that the State would go Republican by about 80,000 majority. He also said that the Democratic party in the country would not regain power in twenty years. It was through Brice's good judgment that the Democrats in Ohio stood up for sound money."

Mr. Foster expressed satisfaction with the selection of St. Louis as the Republican Convention city as to location and hotel accommodation. He added:

"St. Louis, too, is a good city in which to nominate McKinley. I am confident that he will win the prize. The outlook for him is certainly good, and there is no division of sentiment whatever in Ohio in regard to his candidacy and his ability. Ohio is solid for her favorite son."

The ex-Governor lit a big cigar and went on to chat about Senator Sherman's book. "I have not read it carefully," he said; "but I see that Sherman acquits me of all collusion in nominating Garfield in 1880. The fact is that many facts went to give Garfield a great hold upon that convention. Conkling lost no opportunity in imposing his splendid appearance upon the delegates. He had no competitor in the popular eye early in the struggle. Personal reasons made Garfield the champion of the offending delegates, and from the time he began his defense Garfield's name was quite as large a figure in the popular eye as his rival."

The ex-Governor recalled an occasion when he was with Garfield in his rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel, before the weathbone balloting, when Jerry Rusk came into the room, and, pointing to Garfield, said: "There is our nominee. Neither Blaine nor Grant can get beyond where they are. Garfield will be nominated."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Thomas Charles Edward Ecclesine.

Ex-State Senator Thomas Charles Edward Ecclesine died yesterday at his home, 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, of diabetes and heart trouble. He had been ill for three days, but his family at first thought his condition was not serious.

His family, consisting of his wife and two sons, was told by the physicians late Wednesday that the ex-Senator's condition was hopeless. They were utterly unprepared for the sad news.

Ex-Senator Ecclesine was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1846. When he reached the age of ten years he emigrated to this country. Here he attended the common schools, and afterward went to Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1870, in the same class with President Seth Low. Three years later Mr. Ecclesine was graduated from the Columbia Law School.

He practiced law in this city six years, and in 1879 was elected a member of the Assembly, in which he served several terms. He was afterward elected to the State Senate.

On his retirement from the Senate Mr. Ecclesine resumed the practice of law, and was thus engaged until the time of his death. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 10 A. M. in All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Charles Davis died at his home, 534 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a wife and nine sons. The funeral services will be held to-day, and the pall bearers will be Grand Regent Justin F. Price, Grand Vice Regent J. A. Rierdon, Grand Chaplain W. A. Griffith, Past Grand Regents Kempton and Sterling, Grand Treasurer A. Tamsen, and Grand Committeemen W. W. Sheffield, J. A. Grudchos, John T. Ryan, and Thomas W. Kelley. Mr. Davis was the first Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, in New-York State, the Grand Council of which was instituted at Utica in 1879. He was a member of Bedford Council.

—Mrs. Eliza Benton Jones, eldest daughter of Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, and widow of William Carey Jones, a lawyer, of California, died in Baltimore, at the home of her son-in-law, Col. W. H. Hughes, of the United States Army. She was seventy-three years old. Mrs. Jones's father served thirty years in the United States Senate, and died in 1858. Mrs. Jones's body will be taken to St. Louis for burial.

—Hezekiah S. Bundy, ex-Congressman, died in Wellston, Ohio, yesterday. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1817. He entered politics in 1848, being elected to the State Legislature, where he served three terms. He was a member of Congress from 1864 to 1868. He left a widow and a large family of children. Ex-Governor Foraker's wife is a daughter of Mr. Bundy.

—The Rev. James Eastwood, the eldest alumnus of Tuft's College, died in Guilford, Vt., aged sixty-six. He was a Universalist, and had occupied pulpits in Boston, Brocton, Mass.; Newport, and other places. He was stricken with paralysis several years ago.

—Capt. W. H. Townsend of the International Navigation Company's steamship Pennsylvania died yesterday in Antwerp. His home was in Philadelphia. He had been chief officer of the Westernland, Zealland, and Belgenland.

NEGRO FINED FOR SWEARING

Compelled to Pay Sixty Cents for Each Oath He Uttered.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Grover Reeves, a negro, has been fined $3.00 for using profanity. The charge against him was made by Mrs. Mary Beldo, colored, who lived near him. The profane language, according to her complaint, was addressed to her and members of her family.

She testified that Reeves uttered six oaths. The trouble grew out of a little difficulty in which Reeves and Nathan Kelly, Mrs. Beldo's son-in-law, were engaged.

Reeves asserted that he was led to swear by Kelly peeping through his window one night recently. This so angered him, he said, that he swore at his neighbors, Mrs. Beldo included, when the Beldo family interfered in Kelly's behalf.

EGGS FOR HERR AHLWARDT

He Dodged Them Skillfully in Cooper Union Hall.

POLICE OUTNUMBERED AUDIENCE

The Jewbaiter's First Public Appearance in This Country—His Criticisms Received with Shouts of Disapproval.

Rector Hermann Ahlwardt, who has come unwelcomed to this country from Germany to stir up an agitation against the Hebrews, and who is proud of his German title of anti-Semitic agitator, delivered last evening his first lecture in the Cooper Union.

Herr Ahlwardt is doubtless a man of great personal courage. He appeared on the platform in evening dress, white gloves, and a genial smile. The ancient eggs which whizzed through the air to greet him, and which he dodged with considerable skill, had not the slightest effect upon him. He looked smilingly upon the ejection of the man who threw the eggs, and proceeded, in language that was both forcible and eloquent, to trace the history of the Jews from the days of Pharaoh to the present time.

There were 150 men and three women in the big hall. Forty policemen, under the direction of Inspector Cortright, patroled the aisles and lined up against the walls. The front row was occupied by Central Office detectives and Hebrews. Scattered through the hall in every row, Capt. O'Brien's men were visible. Fully one-third of the audience was composed of detectives and policemen. Of the rest, about one-half were Hebrews and half workingmen—Germans, Swedes, and Italians, with a few Americans.

The meeting was fairly quiet. Interruptions were frequent, but were at once suppressed by the policemen or the Central Office men.

A great portion of the address was decidedly over the heads of the people present, but, whenever Ahlwardt descended to any remarks that came near the region of the personal, abusive epithets and angry adjectives came in loud choruses from every part of the hall that was occupied.

Herr Ahlwardt stepped upon the platform at 8 o'clock promptly. No one was with him. Only a stalwart policeman stood at the back of the empty rows of chairs as perhaps a sort of warning against the advent of eggs, shoes, or cabbages.

The speaker was received with a storm of hisses and hootings, through which the sound of a few handclappings was faintly heard.

The anti-Semitic agitator appeared not in the least disconcerted. Indeed, during the whole course of the stormy meeting which followed he preserved an equanimity that plainly galled his hearers, and he met every interruption with a quick, ready, and often witty response.

"You doubtless wonder who I am," he began suavely, "and why I am here. You wonder whether I come in my own interest or in the interests of the Germans, and you will expect me to explain why I am here."

Whether the speaker explained or not, will never be known, for his next words were drowned in a perfect Niagara of hisses and cries.

As soon as the noise had been suppressed by the policemen, whose nightsticks swung ominously at their sides, Herr Ahlwardt continued his lecture. He set forcibly and logically before his hearers the old-time argument that the Jews, themselves not steady workers, possess nevertheless that dangerous and parasitical faculty of absorbing the results of the successful work of others until they finally control the wealth and industry of the city in which they are active.

"Whether you live in England, France, Germany, or America," he cried, "it is the same thing. In Germany the thing has gone so far that our middle classes have almost disappeared."

Thus far the audience listened more or less quietly, and certainly with attention. They seemed to be "sizing up" the lecturer, so to speak. His jolly appearance, fat cheeks, and pleasant smile did not seem to be consistent with his merciless language and persistent persecution of the Jews. It did not take them long, however, to form an estimate of the man.

The men sat with their hats and coats on smoking cigars and fidgeting. Herr Ahlwardt went on to draw an unhappy parallel between the animal and the human world.

"All animals," he said, "are allied. They possess many characteristics in common. The cat, the dog, the fox, the wolf—all have certain unmistakable features which they possess without exception. Some of them, however, have certain distinctive peculiarities."

A small man in the front row who sat in ignorance between two detectives in plain clothes made a motion toward the pocket of his overcoat. It was a stealthy movement and no one saw it.

"Look at the cat, for instance," pursued Herr Ahlwardt, advancing with his perennial smile to the edge of the platform; "look at the cat. You can train it and educate it until you think you have eradicated its feline characteristics; but let it see a well-fed mouse trot across the room, and all its education is gone."

The speaker paused, and the only sound in the big hall was the rattle of fifty nightsticks against as many brass buttons.

"So it is with the Jew," cried Ahlwardt. "You can baptize them and educate them, but the sight of the well-fed mouse will always bring to the front their peculiar and odious peculiarities."

The little man in the front row made a sudden motion, and a nice white egg performed a graceful parabola through the air in the direction of Herr Ahlwardt's smiling face. He danced aside, with a degree of agility not indicated by his form, and the egg smashed and splattered on the chair behind him. Two more eggs followed the first one, with the same result, and at once the hall was in an uproar. Herr Ahlwardt stood his ground, still smiling. In every row men sprang to their feet and waved their hats, and such a noise of mixed cries, German, English, Hebrew, and Italian, rose as probably never before disturbed the Cooper Union atmosphere.

The thrower of the eggs was Louis Silvermann of 88 Suffolk Street. He was carried out in the arms of policeman John Eldrich and was locked up in the East Fifth Street Police Station.

Herr Ahlwardt, still self-possessed and smiling, as, indeed, he was the whole evening said quietly:

"Gentlemen, do not allow this to disturb you. I had allowed myself fifteen minutes to show you the differences between the Aryan and the Semitic races. This man has shown you the whole thing in a moment. No other man but a Jew could have done this."

"Any one else would have thrown straight," came a hoarse voice from the body of the hall.

"Let me go further with my address," continued Herr Ahlwardt, wholly unruffled, and stepping over the big yellow patch where lay the broken eggs. "We are suffering from a disease," he said, "and this world-disease comes from within. It is caused by a foreign race that lives among us and that does not live by the results of their own honest labors. The Jews regard work as the curse of God. [Hisses, hoots, cheers.] We don't fight the Jews because of their religion. They can build as many synagogues as they please. They needn't eat pork—all the better, there is more left for us. We have nothing to do with their religion. But we fight their racial characteristics. They stand apart from us. In the Old Testament can you find a single Jew who worked? If you can find a single working Jew in those 4,000 years, I am surprised."

Is this vein Herr Ahlwardt traced the history of the Jews down to the present day. He said the countries that had shown them most hospitality had suffered most.

Herr Ahlwardt evoked tremendous hissing and hooting when he said he had walked

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe or cause pain. Purely vegetable, easy to take. 25 cents.

The stock of THE WALLACE CO. Silversmiths, is complete for the Holidays. The assortment of Novelties is large, varied and moderate in price.

226 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 26th and 27th Sts.

through the streets of New-York and wondered why it was not called New-Jerusalem.

Cries of "Ploetzensee, Ploetzensee," the name of the big prison outside Berlin, caused him to tell of his three periods of imprisonment, of which, he said, he was proud. In conclusion he said that Christ was the first Jewbaiter, because he was a philanthropist. The anti-Semitic movement, he maintained, had assumed a National character.

"And," he added, "I am neither afraid of Jews nor of rotten eggs."

Dr. Ahlwardt read to the audience, amid derisive laughter, several vulgar and abusive letters he had received, and then declared the meeting open for discussion.

All the men in the hall except the detectives were on their feet in an instant. It was then seen that the policemen were in the majority.

Samuel Phillips of 670 Eleventh Avenue caught the speaker's attention, and said that Ahlwardt's alleged committee were cowards not to show themselves. He made a red-hot speech, and said the lecturer possessed unparalleled cheek in coming to America on such a mission. He criticised him in coming from a tax-ridden country to accuse the New-Yorkers of being subject to parasitical Hebrews.

There were half a dozen other speakers, all of them excited and angry Hebrews, Herr Ahlwardt answered them coolly, and his smile never waned. At 11:30 o'clock the lights were turned out, and the meeting came to an end with hissing and hooting. Six policemen surrounded Herr Ahlwardt and got him out into the street before the angry crowd knew where he was.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI DINE

THE REV. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Other Officers Chosen—Speeches by Mayor Strong, Gen. T. H. Ruger, President Raymond, and Others.

The Union College Alumni Association of New-York held its eighth annual reunion and dinner at the Waldorf last night. About 100 members and guests were present.

A business meeting of the alumni was held before the dinner, and officers were elected as follows, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who has served for three years, declining a renomination for President:

President—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, '66, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church; First Vice President—Silas B. Brownell, '52; Second Vice President—Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, '64; Secretary—Edgar S. Barney, '84; Treasurer—William C. Roberson, '77.

Executive Committee—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, '49; William B. Rankine, '77; Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, '77; Charles W. Culver, '80; George E. Marks, '79; William K. Gilchrist, '83; Andrew W. Gleason, '60; Charles D. Nott, '54, and William L. Kennedy, Jr., '88.

The dinner was given in the gold and white ballroom. At the western end of the apartment was a raised platform, on which was a semicircular table at which were seated the speakers. Gen. Butterfield acted as toastmaster. On his right sat the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, and next to Dr. Raymond was Mayor William L. Strong. Then came John Thayer, ex-Minister to The Hague; ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, and Frederick A. Seward. To the left of Gen. Butterfield sat Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger of the United States Army, Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun; ex-United States Senator Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, and Charles R. Miller.

On a table in front of the circular table was a large model of the Union College buildings

The members of the alumni sat at tables seating from six to ten persons each. These tables were decorated with Autumn leaves. Among the alumni present were:

Stephen K. Williams, George W. Clarke, William H. H. Moore, Courtland W. Anable, Albon Man, Jacob W. Fuller, Abraham B. Lowenthal, David W. Fenton, Silas B. Brownell, John H. Burtis, Charles D. Nott, Judson S. Landon, Edward W. Crittenden, Edward P. North, John Tracy Migatt, Lafayette Olney, Josiah C. Sypher, Wilson M. Powell, John M. Scribner, Andrew W. Gleason, Frank Loomis, William H. McElroy, Chester Holcombe, Thaddeus R. White, Amasa J. Parker, Francis T. Patton, John H. Serviss, Daniel M. Stimson, Henry Ward, Elmer A. Allen, Henry Bacon, Clark Brookes, George H. Sutton, John Wallace, George Alexander, Henry C. Copeland, Wright Holcomb, George J. Schermerhorn, Edward W. Van Vranken.

Henry S. Kearny, Louis P. Evans, Harrison N. Nanny, Ward Schenck, S. L. F. Deyo, James B. Lockwood, John Van R. Hoff, J. Howard Hoyt, Charles C. Bowman, N. V. V. Franchot, Louis Oppenheim, Craig A. Marsh, Frank A. De Puy, William B. Rankine, William C. Roberson, Eliphalet Nott Anable, Vaux Boulbrand, Robert C. Alexander, Frank S. Ely, Talcott S. Van Santvoord, Courtland V. Anable, James L. Rankine, Lewis A. Coffin, M. Boardman Reed, Henry F. De Puy, William K. Gilchrist, Edgar S. Barney, Stephen C. Leo, H. V. N. Philip, Frank Bailey, Wallace P. Foote, Jr., Ernest A. Lewald, Howard J. Cole, Edward Wilkins Dewey, Allen J. Dillingham, Autranig T. Ishkanian, William L. Kennedy, Jr., Major A. Twiford, Pliny T. Sexton, Gilbert K. Harroun, John H. Starin, and Prof. William Wells.

The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Mongol passée.
Turban de Basse Joinville.
Pommes de terre Hollandaise.
Croustade de Ris-de-Veau.
Filet de boeufpiqué au Vin de Porto.
Petit pois.
Aubergines farcies.
Sorbet au Kirsch.
Pluvier roti.
Salade de saison.
Glaces. Gateaux.
Café.

Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Flag," Gen. Ruger; "Alma Mater," President Raymond; "Our Sister Colleges," Charles R. Miller; "Civil and Municipal Government," Mayor Strong; "Union College," ex-United States Minister Thayer.

Mayor Strong told about his efforts to give New-York a good administration. He said:

I have received many letters from out of the city, saying: "What are you doing in New-York? You are closing the saloons, and the whole city and county will go Democratic next year." On the other hand, many are writing to me urging me to keep up the good work.

One Mayor in Illinois has asked me to send him half a dozen saloon-closing policemen. What I have done I leave others to judge, though I have tried to do what was right.

Our streets are cleaner than ever before. We have tried to purify the milk. The various city departments are presided over by Commissioners who have little governments to themselves. If they do wrong I get the blame. If they do laudable deeds, they get the credit.

Other speakers were Charles A. Dana, Frederick A. Seward, ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, William H. McElroy, and ex-Senator Carey.

Letters of regret were read from Gov. Morton, Theodore Roosevelt, "Eli Perkins," and others.

Among the guests of the association present besides the speakers were the Rev. Henry M. Cox, James P. Foster, Walter E. Frew, Thomas Lyman Greene, William Halls, Jr., Henry Leonard Joyce, Alan D. Kenyon, F. W. Kruse, Anton A. Raven, and John R. Van Wormer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—The town of Dobson, capital of Surry County, was visited by a destructive fire this morning. A block of buildings was burned. The losses are not known. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Hotel Kensington, a three-story building in Charlotte, a suburb of Rochester, was burned to-day. The loss on hotel was $10,000, on contents $5,000, and other buildings were damaged $1,000.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 12.—Fire destroyed the shops of the Weir Plow Company to-night. Loss, $300,000; fully insured.

COMING EVENTS.

—New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society meeting, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, to-night, 8:30.

—Russian fete in aid of the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary, Brooklyn Academy of Music, to-night.

—Rutgers Club annual dinner, New Manhattan Athletic Club, this evening, 6 o'clock.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT

Seventy-six Judges Under the Revised Judiciary System.

VACANCY IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT

Judge Hatch to Remain in the Buffalo Superior Court Until Jan. 1—Rather Clever Politics.

When the important changes in the machinery of the courts of this State provided for by the new Constitution go into effect the Supreme Court will consist of seventy-six members. This change will take place Jan. 1.

The readjustment to meet the new Constitutional requirements, so far as it has to do with the First and Second Judicial Districts, has been given in detail in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It has to do chiefly with the transfer of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court to the Supreme bench, the division of the work in this enlarged court, the rules, places, and times of holding court, and the work of the Appellate Division.

The Eighth Judicial District presents an interesting question in connection with the readjustment. Because of the political events there during the last year, it is claimed by politicians there that there will be a vacancy in the new Supreme Court in the Eighth District which will be filled by Gov. Morton.

The new Constitution abolishes the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo on Jan. 1 next. There are three Judges of that court. Under the Constitution they were to become Judges of the Supreme Court, with the same limited jurisdiction that is given to the Judges who are transferred from courts in New-York and Brooklyn. These may sit in cases only within their respective counties.

The three Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo, who would, in the natural course of events, have become Supreme Court Judges with this limited jurisdiction, are Truman C. White, Robert C. Titus, and Edward W. Hatch.

Judge Hatch had an ambition to become a Justice of the Supreme bench without the limitations which were involved, and so, although he had some years longer to serve on the Buffalo Superior Court, he became a candidate for election to the Supreme Court, and was duly elected for a full term, in November.

Information from Buffalo is to the effect that Judge Hatch will not resign from the Superior Court until Jan. 1. On that date the Superior Court goes out of existence, and he having been chosen a full-fledged Justice of the Supreme Court there will be that two who will come to the Supreme bench under limitations. Then this situation will exist: Whereas the Constitution contemplated an increase by three Judges there will be but two, and there will be a vacant place created by what has the appearance of a political trick.

The Constitution provides that the successors of the Judges who come to the Supreme Court, because they hold places in courts which are abolished, shall be elected full-fledged Justices by their districts. Presumably, the politicians reason from this that soon after Jan. 1 Gov. Morton will appoint a Justice from the Eighth District, who will be clothed with the full powers of any of his associates, qualified to join in Circuit Court work, and eligible for appointment to the Appellate Division. There by have the politicians scored a point over the Constitution. The section of the Constitution which created these additional Justices reads thus:

The Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn are abolished from and after the 1st day of January, 1896, * * * The Judges of said courts in office on the 1st day of January, 1896, shall, for the remainder of the terms for which they were elected or appointed, be Justices of the Supreme Court; but they shall sit only in the counties in which they were elected or appointed. Their salaries shall be paid by the said counties, respectively, and shall be the same as the salaries of the other Justices of the Supreme Court residing in the same counties.

Judge Hatch was one of the earliest candidates for a nomination in the Eighth District this year, his declaration dating back almost to the adoption of the Constitution, which created the additional Judgeship in that district. He was nominated without opposition. There was a bitter fight in the Judicial Convention over the nomination to fill the unexpired term of Judge Albert Haight, which was won by Judge Alfred Spring, who had served one year under appointment by Gov. Morton. Judge Hatch has been rated something of a practical politician, notwithstanding his position on the bench. His action in coming to the front as a candidate for a full term on the Supreme bench, and thereby making a vacancy to be filled after his election, presents no facts to detract from his record in this particular.

There was considerable bad blood in the Eighth District, growing out of the Judiciary Convention. District Attorney John Woodward of Chautauqua County was so strong an opponent of Judge Spring that the convention was in a dead-lock for two days. Possibly some of the sores may be healed if Judge Hatch makes it possible for Gov. Morton to select a Judge from the Eighth District.

Formerly appeals from the Buffalo Municipal Court were taken to the General Term of the Superior Court in that city. Under recent legislation such appeals are now heard in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The Justices in Buffalo and in the Eighth Judicial District have arranged for the court work under the Constitutional changes. Justices White and Titus, among the right to sit only in Erie County, will hold two terms of two months each next year for criminal cases. They will also hold special terms. The Justices in the Eighth Judicial District met during the latter part of November and made out a proposed schedule for the terms next year, and this has been submitted to the Appellate Division.

The abolition of the Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer will do away with four terms of these courts in Erie County each year. In place of these the Supreme Court will be held in three parts, to be designated as Parts I., II., and III. Parts I. and II. will hear civil jury cases. Part III. will deal exclusively with criminal jury cases.

These terms will convene on the first Monday in January, March, and May, on the third Monday of September, and the second Monday of November.

The changes in the judiciary throughout the State are by no means so radical as they are in the large cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. So far as the other cities and towns are concerned, the new order will be seen in the doing away with the General Terms of the Supreme Court, the abolition of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and the creation of the Appellate Divisions, which will take the place of the General Terms.

The four departments have been established as follows: First, New-York County, the First Judicial District; Second, the counties in the Second Judicial District; Third, the counties embraced in the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Judicial Districts, and Fourth, the counties in the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Judicial Districts. The Appellate Court for the First Department is to be in New-York City; for the Second Department, in Brooklyn; for the Third, in Albany, and for the Fourth, in Rochester.

The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department are to fix the times and places for holding the Special and Trial

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Terms in their departments, and assign the Justices to hold such terms. At least one Special Term and two Trial Terms must be appointed to be held in each county, except that Fulton and Hamilton are considered a single county.

If the Appellate Division in any department finds it has more business on hand than it can dispose of within a reasonable time, a majority of the Presiding Justices, at a meeting called by the one who presides over the department in arrears, may transfer any pending appeals to some other department for hearing. No Justice of the Appellate Division is allowed to exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court other than those of a Justice out of court, and those pertaining to the Appellate Division, or to the hearing and decisions of motions submitted by consent of counsel.

The Supreme Court, as it now exists, has forty-six Justices, of whom seventeen sit in the General Term. The increases to meet the demands of the additional work will be one each in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Judicial Districts; six in the Second District, three from the Brooklyn City Court, and three chosen by Constitutional requirement; fifteen in the First District, three elected under the Constitutional requirement, and six each transferred from the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court, in New-York City; four in the Eighth District, one elected by Constitutional requirement, and the others transferred from the abolished Superior Court or appointed to fill the vacancy spoken of.

The present Supreme Court Justices, with the additional ones elected or transferred, are as follows:

First District—George P. Andrews, Charles H. Van Brunt, George C. Barrett, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, Abraham R. Lawrence, George L. Ingraham, Frederick Smyth, Charles H. Truax, Charles F. MacLean. Judges of Limited Jurisdiction from the Court of Common Pleas—Joseph F. Daly, Miles Beach, Henry W. Bookstaver, Henry Bischoff, Roger A. Pryor, Leonard A. Giegerich; from the Superior Court—John Sedgwick, John J. Freedman, P. Henry Dugro, David McAdam, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Henry R. Beekman.

Second District—William J. Gaynor, Edgar N. Cullen, Charles F. Brown, Jackson O. Dykman, Willard Bartlett, Calvin E. Pratt, Wilmot M. Smith, William D. Dickey, Martin J. Keogh. Judges of Limited Jurisdiction from the Court of Common Pleas—Henry W. Bookstaver, Henry Bischoff, Roger A. Pryor, Leonard A. Giegerich; from the Superior Court—John Sedgwick, John J. Freedman, P. Henry Dugro, David McAdam, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Henry R. Beekman.

Third District—Stephen L. Mayham, Alton B. Parker, Samuel Edwards, Edgar L. Fursman, Cady Herrick, Alden Chester.

Fourth District—John R. Putnam, Judson S. Landon, S. Alonzo Kellogg, Leslie W. Russell, Martin L. Stover, Chester B. McLaughlin.

Fifth District—Irving G. Vann, Pardon C. Williams, George A. Hardin, Milton H. Merwin, Maurice L. Wright, Peter B. McLennan, William E. Scripture.

Sixth District—Charles E. Parker, Gerrit A. Forbes, David L. Follett, Walter Lloyd Smith, George F. Lyon.

Seventh District—William Rumsey, William E. Werner, Charles C. Dwight, William H. Adams, John M. Davy, James Dunwell, Edwin A. Nash.

Eighth District—Henry A. Childs, Hamilton Ward, John S. Lambert, Manley C. Green, Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Laughlin, Alfred Spring. Judges of Limited Jurisdiction from the Superior Court of Buffalo—Truman C. White, Robert C. Titus.

Twenty-two of the Justices will sit in the Appellate Divisions.

Eighteen will be confined to work in the counties in which they live, leaving a balance of thirty-six, if there be the full number contemplated by the Constitution in Buffalo, to take care of the circuit work. Under the old order of things there were twenty-nine, who had none of the work of the General Terms.

There will be twenty-two Justices in the First Department, twelve in the Second, eighteen in the Third, and twenty-four in the Fourth.

WILL WORK AT THE CONVENTIONS

Patriotic Orders Want Their Ideas Incorporated in the Platforms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The National Council of Patriotic Organizations, which includes delegates from the American Protective Association, Orangemen, Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Society for the Protection of American Institutions, has been in session here for three days and has accomplished considerable work. The delegates from the orders present claim to represents 3,000,000 members.

The platform of principles formulated among other things demands that stringent laws be enacted by Congress to restrict immigration; that no public funds be appropriated for sectarian purposes; indorses the proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; that no State shall grant the right of suffrage to any person not a citizen of the United States, and demanding that all property (public property alone excepted) be subject to equal taxation.

A committee was appointed to attend the National Conventions of the political parties for the purpose of inducing them to incorporate these principles into their platforms. The members of the committee appointed by this National Council to wait upon the old political parties are Col. E. H. Sellers, the President of the council, Detroit, Mich.; Judge George W. Van Fossen, Tacoma, Washington; Frank C. Campbell, Minneapolis; Stephen Collins, Pittsburg, and A. V. Winter, Nashville, Tenn.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—The Rev. Father Cosgrove, a Catholic priest, aged thirty-five years, died at Mullanphy Hospital this afternoon, as a result of being run over by a locomotive in the yards at Eleventh Street this morning. The railway officials believe that the man threw himself under the engine with suicidal intent. A few weeks ago the Rev. Father Cosgrove, formerly pastor of churches in Macon and Natchez, Miss., came to this city to solicit money, contrary to the wishes of Archbishop Kain, who thereupon suspended him from priestly functions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—J. H. Lemmer of Newburg, agent for Leffler & Co., 47 Vesey Street, New-York, sustained a fracture of the skull, a broken arm, and a broken leg in a runaway accident at Tivoli, Dutchess County, this evening. Mr. Lemmer was out driving when the wagon broke and the horse ran away. Lemmer's foot caught in the wheel and he was dragged some distance. He cannot live.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 12.—Arthur B. Alden of A. B. Alden & Co., straw manufacturers of this town, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting. He had been in business for quite a number of years. He committed the deed in the sample room of the factory. He was widely known in business circles in New-York and Boston, and was highly esteemed. Business troubles led him to take his life.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mrs. B. W. Seabrooke, a clerk in the Patent Office, died suddenly this morning shortly after entering the building. Mrs. Seabrooke was in the dressing room of the office and had just removed her wraps, when she remarked to a clerk that she felt ill. She dropped on a lounge and in a few moments was dead. The cause of death is thought to be heart disease.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—John T. Thornton, a well-known real estate dealer, was seriously and probably fatally injured by a large icicle which fell on his head from the Public Library building, on Grand Avenue. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital in an unconscious condition. It is believed that his skull is fractured.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Charles H. Hinkel, a lawyer thirty years old, son of the Rev. Richard Hinkel of York, Penn., took a dose of chloral and morphine at the St. Charles Hotel, near Union Station, last night, and died shortly afterward. He had been at the hotel nearly two weeks and was suffering from melancholia.

From the Suburbs.

—Michael Feely and Lawrence McDonald, employes of Burr, Davis & Son of this city, were thrown from the truck on which they were riding Wednesday evening and severely injured by a collision with a trolley car at Ninth Street and White Plains Road, Wakefield. One of the horses was so badly hurt that is had to be shot. The injured men were brought to Mount Vernon in ambulances. They will recover. John Cahill, the motorman, was arrested by the Wakefield police.

—William Walter of 288 West Sixty-eighth Street, New-York visited North Bergen Wednesday to deliver goods and make collections. As he was returning along the Weavertown Road, at 10 o'clock that night, he was attacked by two men, who knocked him down with a piece of lead pipe, and robbed him of $150. He was severely injured, but made his way to a hotel, where his wounds were dressed; then he went home.

—The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday awarded the contracts for lighting the streets. The cost of electric lights varies from $90 to $110 per light; the gas light costs $20.96 per lamp in the three districts, and $19.50 in the Fourth.

—Sheriff Toffey of Hudson County will start on a duck-hunting expedition next Saturday. He expects to meet Governor-elect John W. Griggs at Virginia Beach, on Albermarle Sound.

UNION LEAGUE TAKES A HAND

Committee to Report What Action Would Be Proper in Connection with the Corrupt Enrollment.

The Union League Club held its monthly meeting last night. At its conclusion Secretary Adams gave out the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Political Reform be requested to report to the club at its next meeting what action, in their judgment, it is the duty of the Union League Club to take concerning the dishonor which attaches to the Republican Party in this city by reason of the late shameful and corrupt enrollment of the members of that party.

The resolution was offered by Charles Stewart Smith.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee met last night at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street to hear protests growing out of the primaries. They found that new primaries would have to be ordered in several of the election districts owing to tie votes. There is one such case in the First Assembly District, two in the Second, two in the Fourth, one in the Twenty-fifth, and two in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

Among the protests that were received as to the regularity of the primaries was one from J. Levinson, the Platt leader of the Fourth Assembly District, where John J. Collins, the Brookfield leader, carried everything.

The Platt people claim that when they were voting in one of the election districts of the Fourth Assembly District, the Inspectors picked up the ballot box and carried it away saying, "Ah! you fellows have voted enough already."

In another district it is claimed that the Collins people held the primary in the top floor of a tenement house, and admitted to one to the house save their own friends.

The Twenty-sixth Assembly District is now said to be in doubt as to whether it will be for Platt or anti-Platt in the Republican County Committee. It is said that if the Brookfield people will receive the appointment of Dr. Chmelicek of the Twenty-sixth District as a Police Surgeon, that the doctor's friends will cast a large enough number of votes in the Assembly District Convention to the anti-Platt side to carry the delegates for it.

Inasmuch as the Police Board and the

RELIEF FOR PACIFIC ROADS

Thurston Would Sell the Government's Interest Claim.

50 PER CENT. OF VALUE ACCEPTABLE

Senator Call Suggests the Regulation of Railroad Charges—Mr. Bailey Would Abolish the Retirement System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Thurston introduced a bill for a settlement of the Pacific Railroad's indebtedness to the United States.

The bill was prefaced by seventeen "whereases" in which facts concerning the construction of the Pacific railroads by Government aid are set forth; also that the sinking funds provided by law have proved wholly inadequate for the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the interest and principal of the several issues of bonds; that in view of the indebtedness and operations of these roads and of the disposition of their respective incomes they cannot, without further legislation, be secure in their interests, and that "by reason of the premises also, as well as for other causes of public good and justice, the powers provided and reserved in the act of 1864 for the amendment and alteration of the railroad acts ought to be exercised as provided in this act."

The bill provides that the United States Treasurer shall compute the amount found to be due the Government from each of the railroad companies on July 1, 1896, on account of United States bonds issued in aid of the construction of the roads, this interest to be ascertained by computing interest upon each of said bonds up to July 1, 1896, deducting therefrom the amounts in the sinking fund. The Treasurer of the United States is directed to offer for sale at the Treasury of the United States the entire claim of the United States and sell the same to the highest bidder, whose bid is not less than 50 per cent. of the ascertained amount. The purchaser shall become vested with all the right, title, interest, and lien of the United States, including the right of foreclosure, entry, possession and operation, &c., upon default by any of the companies as provided in the several acts.

Another bill providing for the settlement of the Pacific railroads' indebtedness to the Government was introduced by Mr. Frye. This was the bill introduced by Mr. Frye at the last session.

Other bills introduced in the Senate were:

Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)—For a public building at Keene, N. H., to cost not exceeding $100,000.

Mr. Allen, (Rep., Neb.)—For public buildings at Hastings and Norfolk, Neb., at a cost of $80,000 each; also providing for a public building at Grand Island, Neb., at a cost of $130,000.

Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)—Providing that officers of the regular army, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the war shall receive a brevet in the regular army equal to the highest brevet received in the volunteer service, and be commissioned accordingly.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—Directing the Secretary of War to return to the State of New-Hampshire the regimental flag of the Eleventh New-Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)—To establish and maintain a National school of forestry; also to transfer the Fort Omaha military reservation to the State of Nebraska; also increasing by 25 per cent. all pensions heretofore or hereafter allotted to all officers, soldiers, and sailors, and all widows and dependent relations, and directing the immediate revision and correction of the pension lists and records so as to provide for such increases without further proof, such increase not to apply to any pension granted by special act of Congress.

BINGHAM'S GREAT RECORD.

Sixteen Bills Introduced by One Member—Other Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) introduced sixteen bills in the House to-day. These bills covered as many subjects, and evidently were intended to demonstrate their author's claim to be recognized as an all-round statesman. They were:

Providing that National banks now organized or hereafter organized shall be entitled to receive, under the law of 1882, from the Controller of the Currency, circulating notes to the amount to 100 per cent. of the current market value, not exceeding par, of the United States bonds they have deposited. The tax to be paid on circulating notes is fixed at one-eighth of 1 per cent. each half year.

Authorizing the establishment of a range light on Maurice River, New-Jersey.

For a steamlight vessel at Overfalls Shoal, New-Jersey.

For a relief vessel for the Fourth Lighthouse District.

Authorizing Postmasters to redeem unused postage stamps at a reduction of 2½ per cent. of their face value.

Reducing to 1 cent per pound the rate of postage on second-class mail matter delivered by carriers, newspapers excepted.

Reducing to 1 cent per pound the postage on books transmitted by mail.

Extending the free-delivery system to places of 5,000 inhabitants.

Making mails the matter of the third class consist of all matter now embraced in the third and fourth classes and fixing the rate at 1 cent for each two ounces.

Fixing the rate of duty on pearl and shell buttons, imported, at 2½ cents per line, button measure of one-quarter of one inch per gross, and in addition 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Appropriating $50,000 for a statue of the late Major Gen. George Meade in Washington.

Restoring the rates of duty imposed by the McKinley law on importations of wool and manufactures thereof.

Appropriating $25,000 to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the Purdue University of Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of determining the quantity of the so-called "hammer blows" on locomotive driving wheels.

Providing that from and after March 1, 1896, all duties on imports shall be paid in gold coin.

Appropriating $55,000 for the purchase of ground adjoining the Post office in Philadelphia; also, appropriating $712,000 for a dry dock at the League Island (Penn.) Navy Yard.

Other bills introduced in the House were:

Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.)—Amending the pension laws so as to remove the disability of such persons as enlisted in the Confederate service to escape military persons, &c.; also to remove the disability of persons conscripted into the Confederate service.

Mr. Poole, (Rep., N. Y.)—Amending the tariff law by increasing the duty on "osier" or willow to 30 per cent. ad valorem, manufactures of it to 40 per cent. ad valorem, and chair cane or reeds to 10 per cent. ad valorem; also transferring salt from the free list and making it dutiable at the rate of 8 cents per 100 pounds.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.)—For the reorganization of the army on the three-battalion plan, as recommended by Secretary Lamont in his annual report.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)—For a popular loan by the issue of 8 per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years of issue.

Mr. McKenney, (Dem., Va.)—Appropriating $15,000 to enlarge the Post Office Building of Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa)—Appropriating $100,000 for public buildings at Creston, Iowa.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a naval training station on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Harbor.

Mr. Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Alameda, Cal.; $500,000 for a public building at Oakland, Cal., and $1,000,000 for the equipment of a gun factory at Benicia, Cal.

Mr. Meyer, (Dem., La.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at New-Orleans.

Mr. Avery, (Rep., Mich.)—Appropriating $40,000 for buildings for the Mount Pleasant (Mich.) Indian School.

Mr. Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.)—Increasing to $125,000 the appropriation for the public building at Camden, N. J.

Mr. Layton, (Dem., Ohio)—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a monument at Fort Recovery Ohio, in honor of the heroes who fell there in the campaign against the Indians of the Northwest; also appropriating $50,000 for a monument at Greenville, Ohio, to commemorate the treaty of peace made by Gen. Wayne with the Indians.

Mr. Meredith, (Dem., Va.)—Appropriating $100,000 for bridge over the Potomac River to Arlington Cemetery.

Mr. Eddy, (Rep., Minn.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.

Mr. Low, (Rep., N. Y.)—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington, D. C., to the memory of John Paul Jones.

Mr. Ellett, (Dem., Va.)—Appropriating $500,000 for a public building at Richmond, Va.

These bills were ordered referred to the proper committees, when they shall be appointed.

ARMY RETIREMENT ATTACKED.

Mr. Bailey Thinks the System in Vogue Is Objectionable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Bailey of Texas, who has introduced bills in the House repealing the laws providing for the retirement of army and navy officers and Federal Judges, speaking of these measures said to-day:

"These laws were passed at the beginning of the war, with no purpose of continuing them beyond the necessity in which they originated. They were intended as an easy and inoffensive method of superseding officers whose rank entitled them to a superior command in our army and navy, but whose age and infirmities unfitted them for the grave emergency then upon the country. Besides, these laws are entirely inconsistent with our theory of government, and either they must be repealed or else it will be impossible for us to resist the efforts which are now made at every session of Congress to include other individuals and classes in their provisions. The process will go on until, in time, all Government employes, after a given length of service, will be placed upon a civil pension list.

"I have been somewhat surprised at the resentment which has been manifested in army and navy circles against the proposal to repeal these laws. Certainly our soldiers and sailors do not want what they do not earn, and if they really earn their current pay and their retirement privilege also, then, instead of paying them after they have ceased to work, they ought to be paid in full for their services when they work, leaving them to use their own earnings as they may please. In this way the prudent man would enjoy the benefit of his prudence, and the spendthrift would suffer the consequences of his folly.

"The present system either gives public money to men who do not earn it, or, if it is earned, it treats the officers of our army and navy as wards who cannot be trusted with their own money. I would suppose that self-respecting men in our military and naval service would be opposed to such treatment."

TO FIX RAILROAD CHARGES.

Senator Call Has an Elaborate Scheme of Regulation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) introduced a bill providing that passenger transportation on all railways engaged in inter-State commerce shall not exceed one cent per mile. It is made lawful for railway companies to have separate cars for different races, nationalities, and kinds of people. Sleeping car charges are reduced to $1 for each twenty-four hours of occupancy; freight charges are ordered to be reduced to an amount not exceeding that necessary to pay the interest (not exceeding 5 per cent. on the present value of the railroads engaged in inter-State commerce, estimated upon the basis of the cost at which such railroads could be duplicated to-day. A fine of $10,000 for each violation is provided half of which is to be paid the informer; or the penalty may be imprisonment for not more than one year.

MIGHT LOSE THE FRENCH LINE

WHAT THE ATTORNEY FOR THE COMPANY'S AGENT TOLD DOCK BOARD.

Must Have the Lease for Its Pier, with Privilege to Sublet, or the Service May Be Withdrawn.

The Dock Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. After considering routine matters it was addressed by Agent Forget of the French Line and Edward K. Jones, his attorney, in reference to the lease of the pier that it now occupies on the Hudson River.

The French Line runs five great steam ships between Havre and this port, and is one of the most important transatlantic companies. La Gascogne and La Champagne are two of its more important vessels.

Its present lease, under which it pays the city $46,500 yearly, will expire in 1901, and according to its terms it is necessary to arrange some years in advance of its expiration for its renewal, and it was for the purpose of stating his company's position and making preliminary arrangements for a renewal of the lease that Agent Forget appeared before the Dock Board.

At a previous meeting of the new board the line sent representatives there who protested against what they claimed was unjust discrimination against the company by the old board. They cited the fact that while their pier at the foot of Morton Street was anything but modern, the Cunard, White Star, and other big companies were not paying for superior piers within $15,000 of what they were compelled to pay. The new Commissioners of Docks with a view to righting the injustice, submitted this proposition: That the French Line representatives should submit a plan of certain improvements to be made by the line for the consideration of the department, and that if approved they would then talk over the reduction of rent. A virtual promise to reduce the rent when the present lease should expire, in case these plans were approved, was made by the Dock Commissioners.

Agent Forget and his lawyer, Edward K. Jones, yesterday startled the board by declaring it was not improbable that the service between this port and Havre would be withdrawn unless some decisive action regarding the new lease were taken.

Mr. Jones said:

"We have called to see you regarding our lease. Our subsidy with the French Government expires in 1901. Now, if we can get a twenty-year lease from the Dock Department, with a clause inserted that we may sublease the property, we do not feel justified in putting a new shed on our pier.

"We, of course, expect to get a renewal of the subsidy, but if that is impossible, we will stop the service and put our ships on another branch.

"If we lose the subsidy, we do not want the pier, and it would be a white elephant if a clause were not inserted in the lease permitting us to sublet it."

The Commissioners looked serious as Mr. Jones concluded by hinting that, could it not get the lease as it wanted it, the French line would go elsewhere with its five vessels.

Mr. Forget at a previous meeting threatened that he would go to New-Jersey with his ships if some better arrangement could not be made with the Dock Board.

After a discussion, the board promised to look into the matter, and requested that the demand be put in writing.

After the meeting President O'Brien of the Dock Department said that, in the interest of commerce, the French Line should not be allowed to leave New-York.

"We shall consider the matter thoroughly, and do what is best for the interest of shipping here. I cannot say now what action we shall take in the matter."

After hearing the French Line's representatives, the board considered the matter of the repairs that had been ordered at Pier 13 East River, and then conferred in secret with the Board of Consulting Engineers recently appointed by the Dock Board. Gen. Thomas L. Casey was appointed Chairman of the Consulting Board.

Disorderly Houses in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The testimony given before the Senatorial investigating committee this afternoon shows that disorderly houses flourish in Philadelphia to an appalling extent, and that too, seemingly, through the indifference if not also with the actual connivance of the police. It was sworn to before the committee that in thirteen police districts, comprising the heart of this city, there were 629 disorderly houses, and of this enormous number 280 are in one district alone.

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148 Fifth Avenue.

A FAR-REACHING "COMBINE"

Every Post in the House Traded by the Men Who Carried the Caucus.

NOTHING LEFT TO THE OPPOSITION

Faithful Employes Must Give Way to Place-Hunters—Even the Spittoon Cleaners Are Included.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—If the present spirit of the Republican Party is illustrated fairly by the controlling impulse with the majority of Republicans of the House, its principal instinct is an all-possessing hunger for spoils. This appetite is so keen that it is being gratified now, even at the expense of Republicans. The "combine" which was successful in electing the officers of the House, and so became entitled to distribute the patronage of the House, is carrying out all ante-election compacts with a faithfulness and disregard for all other considerations than that of spoils that has not been equaled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

It was suspected while the "combine" was being established that it was being constructed upon a plan that contemplated reward for those who came in, and punishment for those who remained out. It appears now that this was the absolute fact. When it was proposed to elect McDowell Clerk, and the other officers by a combination of the votes of States having candidates, and as many others as were necessary, a scheme was arranged in which was included the disposition of every post in the list of the House force, from the highest to the lowest. Pennsylvania took the part of the spoils to which she considered herself entitled. To New-York was given a certain number of places, proportioned in numbers and amount of pay to the vote the State would give to the "combine."

When all the States that had candidates were taken care of, and it was found to be necessary to get more votes, the Promised Land was shown to the desired voters, and they were told exactly what they could have if they would vote for the candidates of the combination, and with the assurance given that they would "come in," certain offices were set over against their names, to be filled by them after the election.

This would have been merely entertaining to the newspaper men if the partition of the spoils did not affect them by infringing on a privilege accorded to the press gallery since the Forty-eighth Congress. In that Congress the Speaker and the Committee on Rules decided that the press gallery should be under the control of the representatives of the press through a committee to be chosen by themselves. The correspondents not only were to prescribe the qualifications of applicants for the gallery, but they were to control also the appointment of the messenger and laborer to have charge of the gallery. This privilege has been exercised wisely. Two men were selected twelve years ago for the places of messenger and laborer, and they have been retained since. The complexion of the House has changed, but these men have been undisturbed, because their usefulness had increased by long service.

Naturally apprehensive of the intentions of the spoilsmen of the present Congress, inquiry was made as to the intention regarding the press gallery employes, and the doorkeeper, Mr. Glenn, assured the press committee that the men preferred by them would be put in or that the men now in would be undisturbed if it should be desired that they should remain.

But Mr. Grow, the veteran member from Pennsylvania, had drawn the prize of messenger in charge of the press gallery, and he claimed his reward. Next, the laborer, an extremely useful man, was beheaded. The warrant of execution for the messenger was stayed, and to-day there was a call for an indignation meeting of the 150 or more members of the press entitled to the privilege of the gallery, to protest against the outrage upon them. The men who have held the places referred to know every man entitled to admission. they are familiar with the wants of the men they serve, and the opportunities for rendering needful service. The persons proposed to be put in would be utterly useless.

It is not likely that the new men will be forced into the gallery. It is certain they will not be put out, and a vast majority of the newspaper men is determined that they shall not take their places, if earnest and persistent opposition can keep them out.

Meantime, every position in the Capitol within the reach of the majority of the Republicans is being paid out as a price of co-operation with the "combine." The distribution includes the floor swabbers and spittoon cleaners, as well as the desk clerks; and even the Capitol guides, who receive no salary, and depend entirely upon gratuities extended by visitors whom they volunteer to show about the Capitol, are being deprived of their privilege, to make room for Republican guides.

The men who voted for Henderson, although Republicans, are not getting a place. The only moral to be discovered in the situation for them is that the next time they enter upon a contest for the offices of the House they must take care to get on the winning side. They now are suffering tortures similar to those which must be endured by the victims of the devilfish or the insatiable leech. This is a game of that brutal but straightforward and ruthless politics which Benjamin Harrison once referred to as preferable to the civil service reform that put his protégés out of office.

The piratical place hunters of the House have discovered something that is not altogether to their liking. Mr. Reed yesterday appointed a Committee on Accounts of the House. This committee is sometimes an important one, and early in the session, when resolutions are referred to it to ascertain whether it be advisable to appoint extra employes to be paid out of the contingent fund, it wields some power. As made up, strange to say, it consists largely of men who were out of the "combine" that grabbed the offices and is now distributing the patronage. Its Chairman is Aldrich of Illinois, who led the Henderson forces; next comes Mr. Odell of New-York, who is one of the winning faction. McCall of Tennessee, another member, was for Tipton for Doorkeeper, and for Henderson for Clerk; Tracy of Missouri was the only member of the Republican delegation from his State who favored Henderson; Long of Kansas was for Henderson. The three Democrats, of course, were for the old Democratic employes, who were just complimentary candidates.

"A very amusing accident," remarked Mr. Reed when the make-up of the committee was pointed out to him.

PLACE WHERE WASHINGTON DRANK

Tablet to be Placed by a Spring Named by the Father of His Country.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 12.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield has presented to the Cold Spring Village Improvement Association a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON,
In Frequent Visits to the
American Troops Encamped
Near by During the War of
the Revolution, Drank
at This Spring and
Gave It Its
Name.
COLD SPRING.

The tablet bears the seal of the Sons of the Revolution. The association expects to erect it on a boulder near the spring, at the railroad station.

THE TARIFF FIGHT BEGUN

Galusha A. Grow Makes the First Speech in the House.

OLD ORDER OF THINGS DEMANDED

The Customary Appeal in Behalf of American Labor Is Made—A Plan of Circulation Is Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The tariff fight in the Fifty-fourth Congress was begun to-day in the House by the venerable ex-Speaker Grow, Representative-at-Large from Pennsylvania. At his request, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He read the following paragraph from the President's message as a text for his speech:

By command of the people a custom-revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which, in principle, is based upon a denial of the rights of the Government to obstruct the avenues of our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according special advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift, and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

The President, Mr. Grow said, had failed to give Congress any information as to the working and results of the new customs revenue system, which he extolled. He had disregarded the custom of presenting the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, leaving Congress to learn of the financial condition of the Government as best it might. Figures furnished by the Treasury Department, Mr. Grow said, showed that from July 1, 1894, the date at which the new bill went into effect, to Dec. 10, 1895, the deficit in the revenues of the Government amounted to $131,354,204, besides the amounts which may be included in deficiency bills covering the part of the fiscal year prior to Dec. 10. In the same time, the bonded indebtedness had been increased $162,315,400. "The new system of customs revenue doesn't seem to have been a success."

The speaker reviewed the operations of the old system denounced by the President and compared it with those of the present. The tariff had been changed in 1867, 1883, and 1890, but throughout, he said, it had been a continuance of the system inaugurated by the Morrill act of February, 1861.

Mr. Buchanan had closed his Administration, having experienced a deficit in every year of it, the total amount being $75,000,000. This was met by the issue of bonds. That was the last Democratic Administration until the present, and this one seemed to have begun where that one left off, by the sale of bonds. Under the operations of the old system, said Mr. Grow, in the thirteen years from 1880 to 1893 the receipts of the Government had exceeded expenditures in the total sum of $1,130,557,168. Two-thirds of the war debt of $2,700,000,000 had been paid off, and the amount of pensions paid to those who had risked their lives in the defense of the Union had been increased by $114,000,000 a year. The recent deficit had occurred during a period when the payment of pensions had been reduced $18,000,000 a year. Continuing, Mr. Grow said:

The President spoke of the McKinley law as impeding our entrance into the markets of the world. There is no better market in the world than that of the United States, with its 70,000,000 of people, purchasing more per capita than any other equal body of people on the globe and doubling their purchases every thirty years.

He asserted that no markets were of any consequence to any people unless they could put fluence to any people unless they could put articles in them at a less labor cost than they could be there produced. The United States sold agricultural products abroad because its vast area produced a surplus over home consumption. Other articles, he said, could not go abroad unless the laborers of America were willing to reduce their wages to a point at which they would compete with those of the countries into which their productions were sent. There would be, he said, no advantage in going into a market that does not pay the producer living wages. The recently discarded customs revenue system had produced a surplus of revenue every year since 1883 $112,000,000 up to the time when the new method so wrongly commended went into force. Its record with respect to the foreign commerce of the country was as good. In 1889 it amounted to $1,250,000,000, in 1890 $1,600,000,000, in 1891 to $1,700,000,000, in 1892 to $1,587,000,000, the greatest volume ever reached in the history of any country.

The Walker tariff of 1847 came to an end in 1851 with a record of the balance of trade against the country in every year of its existence. "In the face of these facts," asked Mr. Crow, "what is the use of talking about being kept out of the markets of the world? We could go into any country, if the laborers of the United States would work at the same rate of wages that prevails there. It was to protect the laborers of this country against the prevalence of wages abroad that the system of protection was necessary."

Mr. Grow then reverted to the financial portion of the message, saying that the only recommendation the President made was to change $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 of non-interest-bearing debt, into interest-bearing obligations in the shape of long-time bonds. He said:

I have no idea, unless the next House of Representatives shall be as overwhelmingly Democratic as this one is Republican, that a proposition to retire the greenbacks in that way will ever be passed.

In lieu of the President's proposition, Mr. Grow presented a plan to authorize the issue of National bank notes in the ratio of $110 for every $100 deposited in exchange for Treasury notes and silver certificates, the latter to be canceled as fast as they were so deposited. This, he said, would give elasticity to the volume of currency without restricting it in any degree, and without increasing by a dollar the interest-bearing obligations of the Government. This would wind up the "endless chain" of which so much has been said, and protect the gold reserve. That gold reserve, the President admitted, was one of the weaknesses of his Administration, and it would be so long as the Government was compelled to borrow money to meet its expenditures. In conclusion Mr. Grow said:

After two years of experience with this Administration the people issued a new command through the ballot box, with an energy and far-sweeping result that I trust the President of the United States, in his official acts, will not disregard, though he utterly ignored it in his message. Thirteen Representatives of this great Democratic Party in thirty States of this Union are all that can speak for that party in those States on this floor to-day. One of them must speak for all New-England. One of them must speak for the Pacific States. The remaining eleven speak for the remaining States which lie north of what used to be the old Mason and Dixon line. But, on the other hand, thirty-two members sit upon this floor to-day to speak for the lion-hearted indomitable Republican Party of the heretofore solid Democratic South. Is this command of the people of no consequence? What was tried in the election of 1894? The Democrats say the election of 1892 was a condemnation of the McKinley bill. Then was the election of 1894 a condemnation of this bill christened the Wilson-Gorman bill, but which the President declared was a child of perfidy and dishonor when it was laid on the steps of the Executive Mansion?

Solid Republican delegations are here now from a greater number of States than ever before. Something brought them. If it was not a condemnation by the people of your legislation, then it was a condemnation of the Democratic Party, and that is what I think it was. They were on trial in the last election. For it did not make any difference what kind of a Democrat it was, whether a zealous advocate of this new policy or a lukewarm advocate, or a man who had opposed it, the cyclone swept them away all alike. Before the election the Democratic Party proclaimed that their present policy was only a step in the right direction, which they proposed to continue as soon as the highway was open. The command of a people comes up to-day: "Not another step in that direction." It is for this new departure that the new command of the American people has gone forth, and I trust the President, when he has leisure to attend to public affairs, will respect it.

Various executive documents were laid before the House and referred. They were chiefly reports of surveys for improvements under the River and Harbor act; also the report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the year 1895.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) offered a joint resolution making Postmaster General W. L. Wilson a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, vice Henry Coppee, deceased, and asked immediate consideration. Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) objected, desiring that the matter be referred to the Committee on Library.

Mr. Fisher (Rep., N. Y.,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence relating to the claim for damages made by the owners, officers, and seamen of the ship Henry Crossley, flying the American flag, commanded by Amos F. Stubbs, which was fired upon while in the port of Azua, Santa Domingo, on Dec. 10, 1893. Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) objected to immediate consideration.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for a report giving in detail the expenses and emoluments of the clerks of the several Circuit and District Courts of Appeals, of United States Commissioners, of Marshals and Assistant Marshals, and the expenses and number of Deputy Marshals in each district. He asked present consideration.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) asked if the purpose of securing the information was to base upon it legislation referring to the salaries of those officers.

Mr. Lacey replied that was the purpose of the resolution. He further stated that the information asked had been collated by the Department of Justice, but had not been included in any report. The resolution was agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for detailed information respecting the patenting of lands to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and the sale of selected but unpatented lands by the railroad companies to settlers.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy was presented by Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) and the printing of 2,500 extra copies ordered.

A resolution was offered by W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) proposing to pay an additional month's salary to all employes of the House on the rolls Dec. 2, 1895, who may be dropped prior to Feb. 1, 1896. He explained that he had agreed with ex-Clerk Kerr to offer this resolution, with the understanding that it had been customary to extend this courtesy to employes. Since then he had learned that it had not been done since the Forty-seventh Congress, and he therefore asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which was done.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

Reed's Committees Not Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It is stated on excellent authority that Speaker Reed will not announce his committee appointments until the latter part of next week.

THE BIDS FOR THE BATTLESHIPS

The Cramps to Submit Their Final Arguments Next Monday, and the Question to be Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A settlement of the battleship question will undoubtedly be reached very soon after the Cramps submit their final arguments next Monday, both the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works having completed their case. The whole question seems now to have resolved itself into a simple problem, whether the Cramps' offer to build three battleships for the appropriation allowed by Congress for two shall be submitted to both houses for consideration, or whether their bids shall be thrown out.

The Newport News Company and the Scotts remain confident, the former that it will finally get the two ships, and the latter that it will certainly get one. The Construction Bureau hopes that the Newport News Company may secure both ships, because then the adoption of the department's plans in toto would be assured, while Commodore Matthews, Chief of the Yards and Docks Bureau, believes that the policy of the department in dividing the work of naval construction among the Eastern and Western firms should be adhered to. Secretary Herbert has not asked the special board for any recommendations as to the awards, but simply instructs it to prepare all of the propositions of the Cramps in a brief form, so that they can be intelligently understood and acted upon. There is an opinion at the department that he must award the contract for the vessels either both to the Newport News Company, or one to that company and one to the Union Iron Works.

Some officers hold that the Secretary need not award the bids at all, but can refer the whole matter to the Committees of both houses, with recommendations that he be directed to contract for three ships with the appropriation of $8,000,000 made last session, the limit for two, exclusive of ordnance. The arguments most generally presented here in favor of building one of the vessels on the Pacific are that the navy requires the support of the slope delegation in Congress in order to secure any appropriations for the increase of the establishment. Strong influence is being brought to bear on the Secretary by Southern members in favor of the Virginia firm. They insist that the bids of the Union Iron Works cannot be considered as "fair" bids, in view of the very much smaller cost of the ships to the Government if built by the Newport News people.

Wrecked Himself, but Saved Others.

From The London Daily News.

Olaf Madsen, a sailor, twenty-six years of age, belonging to Veile, in Jütland, was bound for the South Sea on board an English ship. In the neighborhood of Cape Horn the ship was overtaken by a storm, and went down, with eighteen of the crew. Madsen was the only person able to save himself. After he had been clinging to a portion of the wreck for several hours, he saw near him another ship, which lay on its side disabled, and upon whose deck some persons were visible. Happily, among the ship's débris was a boat. Clearing a passage for the boat, he made toward the disabled vessel, and saved from an otherwise inevitable death no fewer than sixteen persons—thirteen seamen, the wife of the Captain, and two children. Scarcely was his rescue work completed than this ship went down with five men, among whom was the Captain. Brave Madsen was quite exhausted after this heroic strain. News of the occurrence went to England, and when Madsen returned to Hamburg some days ago and was domiciled in the English Seamen's Home there, our Consul presented to him a large silver medal with the diploma, as well as a good round sum of money in the name of the Queen.

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WILL BE NO SILVER BILL

The Senate Is Not in the Humor to Waste Its Time.

SLOW PROGRESS IN REORGANIZING

The Free Coinage Men Will Get Nothing Better than They Have at Present — Old Members Will Control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Very slow progress is being made by the Republicans in reorganizing the Senate committees. The committee appointed last week to reconstruct the committees on Republican lines did not hold a meeting to-day. This committee is proceeding on the assumption that the Democrats will interpose no objections, providing the Republicans can show sufficient votes to carry out their plan of reorganization.

The statement has been made that the scheme of reorganization is apt to split upon the rock of free silver. A prominent member of the committee said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there was no truth in this report. "The free-silver question will come to the front," this Senator said, "only in connection with the reorganization of the Finance Committee. The free-silver Republicans are determined that the committee shall be so constructed that a majority of its members will be in favor of free coinage. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado will undoubtedly take the place of Mr. McPherson on this committee. The free-silver idea will still have the right of way. The committee now has a majority in favor of free silver, so that the Senate will not be in a worse predicament, so far as the composition of this committee is concerned, than would it be were the Democrats to remain in control. It can be stated positively that there will not be any attempt in this Congress to pass a free-silver measure. The conditions are not favorable to the success of such a bill, and the silver Senators do not care to waste time in an attempt to bring about such legislation."

There are no indications that the attempt of the "younger element" in the Senate to secure greater recognition than has heretofore been accorded to it in the make-up of the committees will be successful. A member of the Republican "steering committee" said to-day that the traditions of the Senate would be followed in constructing the committees, and that, while some of the younger men might get better assignments than they had received in the past, the older members would continue in control of the more important committees. It is possible that the committee will make its report to the Senate before next Thursday, when an adjournment will be taken until after the holidays, but it is not likely that the Senate will take action upon the matter until early in January.

CALL TALKS ABOUT ARMENIA.

Speech in the Senate to Which About a Dozen Senators Listened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate has adjourned until Monday. Its meeting today was barren of interesting features. Mr. Call delivered a speech, which was heard by about a dozen Senators, on the resolution he introduced two days ago providing that the cruelties and massacres inflicted on the Armenian subjects of Turkey should be suppressed by the civilized Governments, by force if necessary. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate was in a mood to adjourn when Mr. Call completed his remarks, but Mr. Peffer desired to discuss his bill providing for the proper disposition of the bodies of deceased members of Congress, and he was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Peffer is of opinion that the funerals of Congressmen have cost the country too much. His bill provides that whenever a Senator or Representative shall die while in the District of Columbia the body shall be placed in a coffin and sent to the home of the deceased in charge of a Sergeant at Arms especially appointed. The interest and expense of Congress would cease when the body should be delivered to the friends of the deceased. Mr. Peffer's desire to economize in this direction will hardly meet with the approbation of the Senate.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire and report what effect the difference of exchange between gold standard countries and silver standard countries has on the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the United States was offered by Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) who gave notice that he would submit some remarks upon it next Monday.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered a resolution to amend the rules by providing that "all debate shall be relevant, and confined to the subject directly before the Senate," and gave notice that he would address the Senate upon it next Tuesday.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) and agreed to instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Senate whether or not he has expended the whole or any part of the appropriation made last session for the purchase and distribution of seeds and for the printing and distribution of "farmers' bulletins."

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Secretaries of Legations and Court Officers—Recess Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Secretaries of Legations—John F. Baker of Minnesota to Managua, Nicaragua, and Charles Ritchie Simpkins of Massachusetts to Chile.

United States Judges for the Indian Territory—William M. Springer of Illinois for the Northern District, Constantine B. Kilgore of Texas for the Southern, and Yancey Lewis for the Central.

Judges of Probate in Utah—George H. Fennemore, County of Beaver; F. A. Hammond, County of San Juan; Joseph Houston, County of Garfield.

United States Attorneys—Andrew C. Cruce, Southern District of Indian Territory; Samuel D. Dodge, Northern District of Ohio; William J. Horton, Central District of Indian Territory.

United States Marshals—Michael Devanney for the Southern District of Ohio; James M. Martin, Western District of Louisiana; Samuel M. Rutherford for the Northern, and Charles L. Stowe for the Southern District of Indian Territory.

Register of Wills for the District of Columbia—J. Nota McGill.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of a large number of Postmasters—all recess appointments.

Out of Pennsylvania Politics.

From The Philadelphia Record.

By a large majority the Philadelphia Union League has once more determined to take no part in State or municipal campaigns.

CITY IMPROVED IN TWO YEARS

WHAT DR. PARKHURST SAYS ABOUT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

Believes the Time Is Coming When Politics Will Not Interfere—Mr. Parker Disapproves of Local Option.

A meeting under the auspices of the City Vigilance League was held last night at the Judson Memorial Church, in Washington Square South. It was the first of a series that will be held in every Assembly district in the interest of "good homes, honest

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Page.		Page.	
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	7	Legal Notices	14
Autumn Resorts	7	Legal Sales	14
Bankers' Cards	13	Long Island Property	13
Bicycles	7	Marriages	5
Board Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Boarders Wanted	7	New Publications	5
Business Notices	5	Pianos	7
City Real Estate For Sale	13	Proposals	7
Dancing	7	Public Notices	7
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	14
Dividends	13	Sheriff's Sales	7
Dry Goods	7	Situations Wanted	16
Excursions	7	Special Notices	5
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	13
Furs Repaired	7	Teachers	7
Help Wanted	16	Travelers' Guide	13
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Don Quixote, Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting, and A Story of Waterloo—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibit of Flowers and Butterflies—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CARNEGIE HALL—Beethoven Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—The Witch—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Camille—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville, Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Princess Bonnie—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Maria Stuart—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Hamlet, Cavalleria Rusticana, Philemon et Baucis—7:45.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:30.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Warships to Take a Long Cruise.
Blamed for Deaths on the Bridge.
Outlook for Skaters.
Deacon White at a Spelling Bee.
Pay-Day Money Was Stolen.
Spain's Cabinet Is to Resign.
Wheelmen "Scorched" from Bullets.
A Girl Takes Poison by Mistake.
Minnesota Office Holders Ousted.
Suspended from the Chicago Board.
A Venezuelan Report Denied.

Page 2
Eggs Thrown at Herr Ahlwardt.
The New Supreme Court.
Union League Takes a Hand.
Union College Alumni Dinner.

Page 3
Relief Proposed for Pacific Roads.
The Tariff Fight Begun.
No Silver Bill This Session.
Might Lose the French Line.
Dr. Parkhurst on City Government.

Page 5
Fear in Constantinople.
Italy and the Abyssinians.
Funds for the Spanish.
Agricultural Agitation in England.
Accident to the Prince of Wales.
Confident Friends of Waller.

Page 6
The Great Hebrew Fair.

Page 7
Cycle Racing Indoors.

Page 8
The McAlpin-Rockefeller Wedding.

Page 9
Building Department Officials Resign.
Loreley Fountain Offer Withdrawn.
Mr. Bartlett's Rapid Transit Suit.
Death of Allen G. Thurman.

Page 10
Good Will as Property.
May Have Named New Charity Board.
An Art and Science Cornerstone.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
Work of St. Bartholomew's Church.
Police Patrol on Bicycles.
The Barbara Aub Case.

Page 15
News of the Railroads.
The Christmas Tree Market.
Christian Endeavor Trustees.
Reformers in Conference.

Page 16
Civil Service League in Session.
Proceedings in the Sheriff's Trial.
Memorial to Charles J. Wills.
Jersey City Officials Give Ball.
Many Candidates for Judgeships.
After Officers in Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894	Weather Bureau. 1895	Times. 1895
3 A. M.	41	18	20
6 A. M.	42	16	18
9 A. M.	44	16	18
12 M.	47	18	21
3 P. M.	52	21	28
6 P. M.	49	19	22
9 P. M.	46	17	19
12 P. M.	45	14	17

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....19.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....17.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....36.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Followed by Snow, Continued Cold.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THEIR AIM IS TO MISLEAD.

We have noticed recently in many of our Republican exchanges a tabular statement designed to show that the imports have been very much larger in the first year of the new tariff than they were under the McKinley tariff. This tabular statement appears to have been prepared in Washington by a McKinley "news bureau." It was published in The Tribune of this city on Nov. 28, accompanied by the customary appeals to workmen engaged in the manufacturing industries. We reproduce it below:

IMPORTATIONS.

	Last Year McKinley Law.	First Year Wilson Law.
Glass and glassware	$5,004,469	$7,068,125
Earthenware	6,302,686	9,798,131
Leather and manufactures	9,206,212	15,216,070
Wood and manufactures	16,870,581	19,070,141
Woolen manufactures	15,838,204	51,747,902
Textile grasses manufactured	18,737,663	26,399,108
Silk and manufactures	22,741,982	30,911,884
Cotton manufactures	21,310,629	34,781,538
Iron manufactures	19,005,999	24,030,799
Chemicals	37,725,176	44,645,815
Total	$172,743,601	$263,664,513

This table, the followers of McKINLEY say, shows "the operations of the new law," and workmen employed in the several industries, the products of which are mentioned in the list, are invited to notice the increases. We quote the following sentence as a sample of the comments of the McKinley bureau upon the differences disclosed:

"The 190,000 men engaged in the iron industry, whose wages in 1890 were $125,000,000, will not be especially gratified to learn that the importations of their articles of production have been greatly increased."

The dishonesty of such comments, based upon this comparison, is easily seen when it is recalled that the imports of iron manufactures for each of the first three years of the McKinley tariff largely exceeded those of the first year of the present tariff, amounting in the fiscal year 1893 (the third year of the McKinley law) to nearly $34,500,000, as against $24,000,000, according to this McKinley bureau's table, for the first year of the tariff now in force. Moreover, there has been for the last eight months great activity in the iron and steel industry, and it is well known that the output of iron in this country is greater now than it ever was before. There has also been a notable increase of wages throughout the industry.

Why does not the McKinley bureau publish a table comparing the imports of the first year of the new tariff with those of a normal year under the McKinley tariff, the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893, for example, which was the third year of the McKinley taxes? That year preceded the panic, and the import trade was not disturbed then by panic depression and paralysis. Are the followers of McKINLEY afraid to exhibit the figures which show what the imports were under "the bravest and wisest of tariff laws"? Everybody ought to know that such comparisons as are made in the table we have reproduced are misleading, and that it is dishonest to use such a statement as a basis for appeals to the prejudice of those who are not familiar with the reports of the Treasury Department. The last year of the McKinley law was an abnormal year, during which our people were buying as little as possible of either domestic or foreign goods. Why do the professors of McKinleyism refuse to consider the imports of the normal fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893?

We have compiled the following table, showing the imports for the "first year of the Wilson law," as set forth in the McKinley news bureau's table, and substituting for the imports of the "last year of the McKinley law" those of the third year of that law, (the fiscal year 1893,) as reported by the Government:

	Fiscal Year 1893, Third Year of McKinley Law.	First Year of Wilson Law.
Glass and glassware	$8,021,741	$7,068,125
Earthenware	9,529,431	9,798,131
Leather and manufactures	15,987,995	15,216,070
Wood and manufactures	23,152,599	19,070,141
Woolen manufactures	38,048,515	51,747,902
Textile grasses manufactured	28,130,694	26,399,108
Silk manufactures	38,958,928	30,911,884
Cotton manufactures	33,560,293	34,781,538
Iron manufactures	34,450,734	24,030,799
Chemicals	52,837,699	44,645,815
Totals	$282,676,629	$263,664,513

It will be seen that under the McKinley tariff the imports were greater, as follows: Chemicals, by $8,000,000; iron, by $10,000,000; silk goods, by $8,000,000; manufactures of textile grasses, by nearly $2,000,000; wood and manufactures, by $4,000,000; leather and manufactures, by $750,000, and glass and glassware, by nearly $1,000,000. The total was also larger by $19,000,000. There was a slight excess ($263,000) on the other side in the case of earthenware, and one of about $1,200,000 in the case of cottons. Imports of woolens during the past year have been larger by $13,700,000, but there is proof in the imports of clothing wool (twice as large as they were in 1893) and in other evidence of activity that the domestic output has been large. The new tariff has reduced the cost of woolen clothing, whether domestic or foreign, and the people are buying more freely. The year 1894 was one of privation, and supplies have since been renewed. If the imports for the "last year of the McKinley tariff" be added to those of the "first year of the Wilson law," and the sum be divided by two, the annual average for the two years ($33,793,053) is less than the imports of the McKinley year 1893 by $4,000,000.

We invite our McKinley contemporaries to publish this table which we have made, but we are confident that none of them will accept the invitation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

The career of "Judge" THURMAN, as he continued to be called long after he was Senator THURMAN, ought to be very attractive to his countrymen. It was a typically American career, such as was in his youth commoner than it is now, and it could not have been run in any other country than this. Half a century ago the thing that was most fatal to an American politician was the suspicion of "putting on airs," and there was no way of avoiding the imputation except through innocence. THURMAN was, in fact, innocent, and he carried his homely and familiar ways through life, and remained quite untempted by the allurements that public service and life at the National capital had to offer him. This is not in itself very rare even now. What is less common is that, in spite of his democratic ways, he acquired a great authority and possessed a dignity that was innate and inalienable. At no time was he the actual chief of his party in the Nation or a man that would have been thought of by cool-headed men as an eligible candidate for the Presidency, though he was voted for in more than one convention. His "record" upon more than one point of policy was too vulnerable for that. He had been mixed up in the queer politics of Ohio for many years and had been committed to many propositions that were not tenable in a canvass of the country at large. Upon questions of currency, in particular, he had drifted with his party in his own State when the party there was drifting very loosely, and when the hopes of "the debtor class" were temporarily attached to the fortunes of his uncle, "Old BILL ALLEN." But, although he would not have been at any time "available" as a candidate for the Presidency, he was one of the most trusted and one of the most trustworthy leaders of his party. For years he was its unchallenged leader in the Senate, and his service there was good party service because it was good public service.

It has been said that the temptations of official life at the capital were thrown away upon him. Indeed, the chief source of his authority and influence was the strength and purity of his personal character. No corrupt motive ever was or could be attributed to any of his political eccentricities, and no man in public life was less accessible to any of the arts of jobbery. One of the most inspiring chapters of the recent history of the Senate is that which recounts the warfare that he, aided by his political opponent and personal friend, Senator EDMUNDS, fought with all the forces of jobbery and corruption, and won by the passage of the "Thurman act." It was a great service that he then rendered his country. It is a service that is especially worthy to be recalled now, when the Senate is no longer the scene of conflict with the forces of jobbery and corruption, and the "Senators from Havemeyer" seem to have things all their own way.

THE BRIDGE AND THE FRANCHISE.

The East River Bridge Commission appears to have come to the conclusion that it must acquire the franchise of the company which was chartered in 1892 to construct a bridge across the East River between Broadway in Brooklyn and Grand Street in this city, or the immediate vicinity thereof. The public will doubtless have confidence in the conclusion of the commission as being in accordance with what is required by the interests of the two cities, but whether it would be justified in buying this franchise from the corporation rather than securing it by condemnation proceedings depends upon the reasonableness of the terms offered.

Last August the company offered its franchise, together with surveys, plans, consents of property owners and public authorities, &c., to the commission for $125,000, provided it could dictate certain conditions as to the construction of the bridge and its approaches, and secure an agreement that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad should be allowed to run its trains across the bridge and its approaches on both sides of the river. It made an alternative proposition to sell for $250,000 without the conditions, but still with certain stipulations regarding the bridge approaches. These offers were very properly rejected.

Since last Summer the commission appears to have examined the ground and studied the problem with reference to locating the bridge in such a way as not to interfere with the franchise of the company or be interfered with by it, but has found it necessary to adopt the plan of acquiring the franchise in order to secure the most available site for the termini of the bridge. It is regarded as the more economical alternative, as a site further south is hardly practicable, and one further north would be very expensive. The question recurs, therefore, of agreeing upon a price with the company or resorting to condemnation.

It is not altogether a question of the value of this franchise and what goes with it, either to the company or to the cities which the Commissioners represent. It would probably be a dead loss to the company if the commission did not take it, and it is of no value to the city except as a means of getting the company out of the way. The company is made up of men largely interested in the Brooklyn Elevated Road, and the main purpose of the bridge was originally to furnish that road a means of direct access to this city, where it could connect with the elevated railroad system here. It is more than doubtful if the company ever expected to build the bridge.

The men who got this franchise could better afford to give it to the cities or to pay them to take it off their hands than not to have the bridge built as a public work. They cannot expect to use it to exact from the commisson either a "fancy price" or terms and conditions specially favoring their railroad company. The utmost that they can demand, with reason or decency, is reimbursement for any actual outlay that has been made.

Though the counsel of the commission has advised it that the company has a valid franchise, even that is doubtful, for it was required to begin construction within a year that expired long ago, and what it claims as a beginning of construction is a sham. But in any case there should be no submitting to an imposition or extortion. The law authorizes the commission, in case a price cannot be agreed upon, "to acquire the said charter and rights and powers by condemnation proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure." Better the delay involved in this than a precedent of successful sharp practice upon the people of the two cities by corporate schemers.

FOR THE IRON-ORE TRADE.

The announcement that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has ordered two more steel steamships to be used for the transportation of iron ore across the lakes excites much interest in the iron industry of the Central West. This order increases the number of such steamships to be built for Mr. ROCKEFELLER and his allies in the Minnesota Iron Company to fourteen, ten of which are to serve his interests directly. The sum thus invested will be about $4,000,000.

A large part of the cost of iron ore to the furnace men and manufacturers of the Central West is made by the charge for transportation from the mines at the head of Lake Superior to Cleveland. Mr. ROCKEFELLER and those associated with him will be very powerful in the carrying trade next year. Having a large fleet of fine carriers and practically inexhaustible deposits of ore that can be mined at very low cost, they will be able to exert great influence upon other producers for the promotion of a combination project, if they have undertaken to push such a project to completion. It remains to be seen, however, in what manner this power will be used and what is the dominating purpose of those who can use it.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

JOSIAH QUINCY'S recapture of the City of Boston from the Republicans was due not wholly to his own merits, we imagine, but to a new growth of confidence in the Democratic Party of Massachusetts. Mr. QUINCY'S victory, and the victory of Democratic candidates in the city elections in Springfield and many other Bay State cities, were due in a large measure, we think, to the very high standard set by Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in his speeches and bearing throughout the State campaign. Mr. WILLIAMS is a Democrat of ability and character, whose attachment to the fundamental principles of Democracy and whose zeal for the betterment of the party were amply demonstrated in his Congressional career. It was a pleasure to observe the manner in which he conducted his campaign against Mr. GREENHALGE, a campaign which he perfectly well knew would end in defeat, but into which, nevertheless, he entered with abundant courage and maintained to the close the spirit in which he began the fight. He made many speeches, and there was not a demagogic utterance in any of them. There was no appeal to partisanship which was not backed by reason and argument. There was no trickery, no humbug, no raising of issues not immediately pertinent to the contest in which he was engaged.

A party that has so high a sense of its responsibilities and such pride in its record and good name as to put forward a candidate of Mr. WILLIAMS's distinction in a losing contest will surely command respect and confidence and ultimately a majority of the votes in a State so intelligent as Massachusetts; and those halcyon youngsters BARRETT and MCCALL help to turn the tide by the disgust they stir up in Republican breasts.

Mr. WILLIAMS's manly and able advocacy of his party's cause made it easier, after the partisan fervor of the State campaign had cooled, for the voters to support Democratic candidates in the city elections. The entanglement of the A. P. A. agitators with the Republicans made that party distasteful to reasonable men, and impelled them toward the Democracy. If some party hack had run instead of Mr. WILLIAMS, they would have staid at home as a choice between two evils. The point is that, instead of wasting losing nominations on the cheap-grade politicians who seek them as a "compliment," it is "good politics" to bestow them with regard solely to earning a high reputation for the party.

We do not despair of our own State. Some day a breath of this purer air from the Old Commonwealth will sweep over the border and revive the Democracy here. It needs all the oxygen it can get. Where is the leader? Where are the organizers? Senator HILL, whose temper and policies have undergone an extraordinary change in the last fifteen months, raised the standard against the Murphys and Sheehans and Crokers and aspired to be the great deliverer. Alas! he missed his opportunity when he failed to make his fight on the floor of the Saratoga Convention, and we find him now

"Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves."

Or, what is to the same effect, at Old Point Comfort with a bad cold contracted in the too spacious and not sufficiently thronged lecture rooms of the frozen Northwest. But there will arise a leader and deliverer. There will be a coming together and a transformation of the Democratic Party in New-York. The work must begin in this city.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

The Civil Service Reform League is holding its fifteenth annual meeting at the National capital. It is the first meeting of the organization in Washington, and this is probably almost the first year in which a meeting could have been held there with the certainty that it would be received with earnest and intelligent sympathy by the great body of persons in the public service residing there either transiently or permanently. The work of the League has been a peculiar one. In numbers it is not a strong organization. There has been many a political movement in support of a passing fad that has enlisted in its ranks far more active members than the Reform League, and which has sunk into oblivion without leaving a ripple on the surface of the political life of the Nation. But the League has from the first commanded the steady, energetic, and skillful support of a certain number of men of strong purpose, of unusual intellectual force, with experience in public life, and exerting a marked influence on intelligent opinion. Its first President, who held the post for twelve years, until his death, was Mr. CURTIS, whose intimate knowledge of the reform, of the practical service, and of politics sustained and reinforced his rare gifts as a leader of opinion and a critic of public affairs. He has been succeeded by the Hon. CARL SCHURZ, at once a student of statecraft and a statesman, Senator, Cabinet officer, and political leader. And these men are but types of the class from whom the League, in all parts of the Union, has been recruited, and whose modest but persistent and unselfish work has contributed to its triumph.

Triumph is hardly too strong a word to use, save that the League is far from regarding its remarkable success as final. At its meeting it greets a National Administration, every member of which, from the distinguished head to the least of the executive officers, is convinced of the great benefit the reform has already conferred upon the Government and the Nation, and most of whom are heartily desirous to extend and advance it. In the executive departments, which a few years ago were simply the storehouse of spoils to be fought over by the "ins" and the "outs," all but a few of the places are held by persons selected for merit, on open competitive examination, and wholly free from gratitude to or fear of the politicians. In all the great offices, and in nearly all the offices of any importance throughout the country, the entire subordinate force holds on the same terms: Nowhere, from Washington to the remotest borders of the Republic, can any National servant legally be assessed for political contributions, nor can his payment or refusal of such contributions affect the tenure of his place. In other words, in the great body of the service, which was formerly openly or secretly controlled by politicians for party or personal ends, the right of the people to the best service its money will pay for is enforced, and the right of the servants of the people to personal independence in politics is protected.

The gain to the service is great and obvious. Good work is encouraged by security and the prospect of reward and discipline is freed from all interference. But the gain to the purity, honor, and dignity of American public life is far greater, and will increase as time goes on and the principle is still more completely applied. It is in this direction that the work of the League has been most useful. It has been its especial purpose, through the influence of discussion on public opinion, to aid in the steady extension of the principle. It has every reason for satisfaction with the progress that has been made.

THE HEINE MONUMENT.

The letter of the Heine Monument Committee to the Park Commissioners withdrawing its offer of the Heine monumental fountain is so vigorously expressed that it must command public attention. It is not only because the letter is well written, however, that it compels consideration; it deserves consideration because it is in the main true. Everything that the committee says in vindication of the propriety of commemorating HEINE by a public monument in a city which boasts itself to be at once civilized and cosmopolitan is absolutely "founded." This journal has expressed itself in that sense ever since the project was broached. It has had no sympathy at all with the "prejudices of caste, creed, race" to which the committee refers. In fact, we believe that these prejudices, so far as they concern this project and so far as they have taken an active and militant form in this controversy, are exclusively imported.

The controversy about the artistic merits of the monument is quite another matter. What appears to us to be regretable in the able letter of the committee is the assumption, first, that opposition to the commemoration of HEINE is at the bottom of the opposition to "this particular measure," and, second, that opposition to the monument proceeds from some "prejudices of caste, creed, race." As they regard the opposition to the project, which really does not exist, except among German-Americans, as anti-Semitic, so they regard opposition to the monument, to employ a new-fangled word, the appearance of which we regret, as "nativistic." We can almost assure them, from our knowledge of the committee which has given an opinion against the proposed monument and of the society which that committee represents, that it is nothing of the kind. Indeed, our own information as to the cause of the rejection of the monument by the German city to which it was offered is direct, abundant, and contrary to that of the authors of the letter. It is that the main ground of the opposition in Germany was artistic, and that the anti-Semitic sentiment was called in to aid it only secondarily and as a make-weight. But, however that may be, we are quite sure that the report of the committee of the Sculpture Society proceeded merely from the artistic judgment of the gentlemen who composed the committee, that they acted under a just sense of the responsibility that was imposed upon them by the invocation of their judgment, and that they were no more influenced by anti-Semitic considerations of the commemorability of the subject than they were influenced by "nativistic" considerations of the nationality of the sculptor. We regret also that the committee should have found blameworthy the action of Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS in refusing, as President of the Fine Arts Federation, to abate an opposition which he admitted was based, not upon "personal knowledge," but upon "the report of a committee." It seems to us that in declining to go behind the report of a committee of experts in a matter within the province of their special knowledge Mr. STURGIS not only showed good sense, but set a good example, and that if this were imitated by the rest of us it would be very well in many ways for this municipality. It is, of course, an ungracious task to look a gift horse in the mouth, and the report of the committee of the Sculpture Society shows that it felt this ungraciousness. If the Heine Monument Committee would consent so far to defer to the report as to abandon "this particular measure" of commemorating HEINE, it would find that to the general project of commemoration there was no opposition that needed to be regarded either anti-Semitic or "nativistic."

What a blessing and comfort the sheltered stations of the underground railway will be to the people of New-York! On the exposed platforms of the elevated roads they shiver, shake, turn blue, congeal, get chills, congestions, and rheumatism. There pneumonia stalks at noonday and dances with fiendish glee in the night time at the rich harvest of those wind-swept eminences. Hurry on your work, Messrs. Commissioners, and take us down out of the cold.

By the time BARBARA AUB retracts a few more retractions of retractions her case will begin to lose interest. She has already carried the process so far that no sane man would beat a dog on any testimony she might give against the creature.

Among the Massachusetts cities that "went no license" this week is Medford. Now, the very name of Medford has such an alcoholic, not to say rummy, flavor, that one cannot help feeling a sensation approaching astonishment at this action of its citizens. The distilleries of Medford gave it all the fame it ever had—without disrespect to Tufts College, of course—and, as they are still busily engaged in turning out the rural New-Englander's best-loved help to cheerfulness, it is decidedly queer that Medford itself should scorn the cup—or is it the tumbler? Such apparent inconsistencies, however, have been rather common in Bay State annals. The soil of that region, if we remember rightly, was not less productive of slave-traders than of abolitionists.

PERSONALS.

—Swami Trigunatitananda, a brother Sanyasi of Swami Vivekananda, who is now lecturing in New-York, undertook a few months ago a perilous journey over the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, with a view of visiting the shrines of Mount Kailas and Lake Manaswarabara. He has now returned to India, after an eventful journey. From what he has seen of Tibet and of Tibetan monasteries, he has reason to believe that the discovery of the Tibetan record of Christ's life by the Russian traveler Notovitch, regarded by many critics as a fake, is not without truth. He has seen pictures of Christ in the monasteries, and says that Christ is regarded by the Lamas as an Indian god.

—Gasquet, poet of Provence, former editor of La Syrinx, friend of Mistral, of course, and a frequenter of the Café Pascalon, where the author of "Mireille," "Nerto," and "Calendal" sings songs that the cicada in the fig trees at Maillane accompany, is to be married to Mlle. Marie Girard, whom the most recent "Cour d'Amour" crowned. They are tall, lithe, handsome; all the world that they know or care for likes them: for an hour of grief, doubtless, they will have to go to the Vaucluse fountain, and think of Petrarch and Laura.

—Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, who died recently, was the page who carried on horseback from the Court to Navarre, a message from Napoleon to the ex-Empress Josephine announcing the birth of the King of Rome. The page made the journey in eight days. He entered the drawing room unannounced, as the etiquette of courts decrees for bearers of imperial messages, found Josephine in the company of Mme. de Gontaut, and knelt to deliver his dispatch.

—Some one with a taste for figures has noticed the fact that Miss Braddon, the novelist, has in the thirty-three years since she begun to write produced just sixty romances. Each of them is in three volumes, making 180 in all. She has, therefore, made copy enough for six printed pages on each day in all those years.

A Shepherdess of Sheep.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep:
Her docks are thoughts; she keeps them white;
She guards them from the steep.
She leads them on the fragrant height,
And folds them in for sleep.

She roams maternal hills and bright,
Dark valleys safe and deep;
Her dreams are innocent at night;
The chastest stars may peep.
She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.

She holds her little thoughts in sight,
Though gay they run and leap;
She is so circumspect and right;
She has her soul to keep;
She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

A Most Admirable Concert by an Organization Devoted to Old Church Music.

The Musical Art Society began its third season last night with a most enjoyable concert at Carnegie Hall. This organization is a small choir of well-trained solo singers, brought together by Mr. Frank Damrosch, with a view, especially, to the performance of the masterpieces of early a capella church music, and the more difficult modern part songs, not easily mastered by large bodies. The choir achieved a pronounced success on its first appearance and has grown steadily in popularity. It has fairly won its way, and it is pretty safe to say that it is now one of the established musical institutions of the city. It ought to be, for its mission is one of great value to music.

Not even in the time of the Council of Trent was a protest against meretricious music more needed than it is now, and now, too, no better plan for overthrowing the vicious school can be adopted than that employed by the committee of the College of Cardinals—to bring forward the marvelously beautiful and pure religious music of Palestrina. As the years roll by the genius of Palestrina seems to loom larger and larger above the sunrise of modern music, and to-day the ineffable sweetness and dignity of his works make them seem fit for the holy of holies. As an inspiration and a model for contemporaneous church composers, Palestrina stands unexcelled, and approachable only by some of his predecessors, by his contemporary, Orlando Lasso, and by one or two of his successors. Mr. Frank Damrosch deserves gratitude for reviving the noole works of the sixteenth century, and for giving them to us in such an admirable manner.

The programme last night consisted of the following numbers: Brahms's motet, Opus 110, No. 3; Bach's chaconne, for violin; Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," the "Presentation of Christ in the Temple," by Johannes Eccard, (1553-1611,) a pupil of Lasso; the German folksong, "Weihnacht"; Peter Cornelius's "Tanon der Liebe," Saint-Saëns's concertstück, for violin; the madrigal from Walter Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter," and the "Chi la Gagliarda" of Baldassare Donato, chapelmaster of the San Marco Church, in Venice, at the close of the sixteenth century. The violinist of the evening was M. Achille Rivarde, who contributed a dignified, appreciative, and technically beautiful performance of the chaconne.

Palestrina's "Stabat Mater" has been given before by the society, and well deserved the repetition. It is a grand lesson in writing for unaccompanied voices, and its piano effects are simply wonderful. The diminuendo on "Dum emisit spiritum" is in itself a notable example of Palestrina's skill in producing what might be called a celestial effect. The composition was beautifully sung last night, and it aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. The whole concert was excellent, and only words of praise can be awarded to it.

"TANNHAEUSER" AT THE OPERA.

Herr Walnoefer and Herr Bucha Make Their First Appearance.

The second night of the German subscription series at the Metropolitan Opera House was devoted to a performance of Wagner's familiar music drama, "Tannhäuser." The audience was far from being a large one, and perhaps the opponents of German opera will derive some satisfaction from this fact. It seems more than probable, however, that the star system had as much to do with the smallness of the house as anything else. The public here has become accustomed to looking for a combination of several of the star artists of the opera, and is not willing to pay $5 a seat for a reasonable ensemble. It is fair to say that the performance of "Tannhäuser" last night, despite its obvious shortcomings, was better than the average performance acceptable throughout Germany. Unfortunately New-York has been taught to be very exacting in its demands as to individual merit.

Some new members of the company made themselves known last night. These were Herr Walnoefer, the Tannhäuser; Herr Bucha, the Landgrave, and Herr Livermann, the Biterolf. Herr Walnoefer was lately the leading tenor at the opera in Prague, and is a Wagner singer of experience—possibly too much experienced. Yet his voice did not sound worn. It was strong and full, but hard in quality and afflicted with a heavy tremolo. He enunciated the text excellently, but sang in that convulsive manner of declamation and that short phrasing which takes from so much German singing all semblance of pure cantilena. Earnestness and vigor are salient qualities of Herr Walnoefer's work, and, although he lacks grace and distinction in his acting, he shows some intelligence.

Herr Bucha is a bass of rather narrow limitations. His voice is of good sonority, but it is as hard as steel in its color. He sang with much rigidity of style and acted without much impressiveness. Herr Livermann is a baritone of small importance. Lola Beeth was heard to better advantage as Elizabeth than she has been heretofore. Her voice was steadier and better controlled, and she sang with a good deal of appreciation of her part. Mme. Nordica sang Venus with dramatic and vocal skill. Herr Kaschmann was an earnest and generally acceptable Wolfram. The chorus did its work well most of the evening, and the orchestra played excellently. The big ensemble at the close of the second act was well given, and the result was that the audience applauded the singers warmly and called them before the curtain several times. Mr. Seidl conducted with his customary skill. To-night "Philemon et Baucis" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be given.

"Three Angels in the House."

The new play presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening is by Otto Schreyer, obviously a bold and original dramatist, since he conceived the idea of making a farcical comedy out of the happening in a household which included among its members three well-developed and authentic mothers-in-law. To most people such a situation would suggest tragedy, rather than amusing nonsense. The material chosen has a somewhat grim and ghastly aspect on casual inspection, but for all that Herr Schreyer carried out his purpose with considerable skill and not a little success. "Drei Engel im Hause" proved to be bright enough to excite a lot of laughter, and its occasional lapse into what by contrast with the rest seemed like seriousness of emotion added to the interest of the play, instead of detracting from it.

Of the three mothers-in-law, one is the mother of the hero's first wife, firmly established in his home and ruling it with a skillful but particularly heavy hand. Early in the first act he brings home a new wife, who naturally has a mother of her own, and, as naturally, welcomes that lady to the house. Then a third "angel" appears—the hero's mother. Domestic earthquakes and cyclones instantly pervade the neighborhood, and a fine assortment of other relatives, all very near and dear, take pains to enliven such stray moments as the principal combatants do not appropriate.

At the end of the second act affairs have reached such a state that, in sheer desperation, the queer menagerie enters upon an orgie of reconciliation, explanation, and matrimony. Thus all the quarrels except an insignificant dozen or so are terminated and the curtain falls at last on what passes for peace and happiness. The people in the audience seemed to have enjoyed themselves. There was more laughter than applause, a decidedly unusual commentary on plays of this sort, and one that renders its ultimate fate a matter of uncertainty. Probably it will neither succeed nor fail, but, escaping both extremes of fortune, live for a while and then gently lapse into oblivion.

Most of the acting was very good, and some of it admirable. Gusti Forst, as a younger sister of the much be-mother-in-lawed head of the family, had the most prominent rôle, and displayed the birdlike vivacity which such young women always have—on the stage. Wilhelmine Schlüter, Emma Habelmann-Toller, and Mathilde Otto played the elderly peace destroyers with skill and vigor. Anna von Romenowska was charming as the distracted young wife, Max Hänseler amusing as a useful uncle, and Max Bira dubiously adequate as the husband. Hermann Schmelzer and Poldi Pitsch, the one as a juvenile lover, and the other as a comic servant, filled out the cast.

Favors Mr. Hiscock for the Place.

Mayor Amos of Syracuse was a caller on Thomas C. Platt last night. He came to this city to advocate the appointment of Frank H. Hiscock, n

FEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Only Harmony of the Powers May Tranquilize the Empire.

SULTAN'S SAD LACK OF POPULARITY

Massacres Which He Ordered Are Beyond His Control Now—How Dardanelles Is Defended.

DESPERATE APPEAL OF THE ARMENIANS

Turkish Troops Meet with Strong Resistance from Cretans—A Panic in Galata and Pera Districts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—Constantinople is in a fearful state of unrest. The place gives a stranger the idea that the inhabitants are sitting over a volcano. Something is going to happen. It is in the air. One breathes it and feels it constantly. Fresh stories of massacres come in every morning, and the European inhabitants greet each other with the inquiries, "Well, what is new?" "What have you heard?" "Has anything been done?" "Did you hear what happened at the palace last night?" Ministers are in constant attendance at the Yildiz upon the Sultan, and ominous remarks of all kinds are flying thick and fast. There is no repose or rest for any one. In the hotels and public cafés if a waiter lets fall a pile of dishes, or some unusual clatter is made, every one starts with alarm.

One does not really feel in fear of bloodshed or massacres in Constantinople, but it is a nameless dread. It is a fear of something indefinite that seems to arouse one's keenest susceptibilities. People are asking how long this condition of things will continue. Every Armenian with whom you talk sneers at the impotence of the powers, and asks if they are waiting for all the Armenians to be killed before interfering with the unlimited and despotic power of the Sultan. Almost every European resident thinks that something will happen on the morrow. Surely this condition of things can last no longer. "Surely," they think, "we will hear something decisive to-morrow, and next Friday's selamlik will be the last that Abdul Hamid will see." This constant tension is very wearying. It affects the temper and the spirits of every one, and what little gayety there is in the city is damped and meets with no response.

Europeans whose families have been away for the Summer and have not yet returned are urged to let them remain where they are, and some men whose business keeps them in the city have even sent their families away. What it is they expect no one exactly knows, but the deposition of the Sultan is the least that is anticipated. This may be attended with bloodshed, or it may pass off quietly, but until something definite is done and the indecision terminated, this condition of affairs will continue. All Europeans think there would be little difficulty about the deposition of the Sultan, as the Turks themselves, with the exception of the palace clique and those who seek and receive favors of the Sultan, are not at all in accord with the policy of Abdul Hamid. Some speak openly against him, and it is no uncommon thing, if you get to know the Turks, to hear them denounce the Sultan as a traitor to his country.

They point to the fact that they don't even govern their own country; that it is all in the hands of foreigners. There are English, German, Austrian, Italian, French, and Russian Post Offices and prisons. The Régie Tobacco Company is run by Austrians; the head of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Sir Edgar Vincent, is an Englishman, and his immediate subordinates are French. The majority of officials in the Public Debt Bank are foreigners. The city water works are also run by a foreign company, while the carrying trade of the empire is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners, Great Britain having the major portion. The local carrying trade is chiefly managed by Greeks, and the only railway running to Constantinople was built by Baron Hirsch. It is owned chiefly in Vienna and Paris. The Turks who have the pride of Turkey at heart point to all this and say that it is the result of the weak policy of the Sultan in allowing the country to be run by outsiders.

A Lowering of Turkish Dignity.

They consider it a lowering of Turkish dignity, and almost every Turk who feels this believes that were the present Sultan deposed matters would change, and, with a proper kind of man at the palace, Turkey would again resume her onetime power and importance. This is the animus of the Young Turkey party. Of course, those who understand the matter know that no change of Sultan and no change of Ministry would affect this question. They know that Turkey is a doomed country, as far as Europe is concerned, and that she is simply dying slowly. These feelings, however, may carry the militant Turks into a combination of force, either with Armenian or Russian cliques, which may cause a great deal of trouble in Stamboul.

Two singular features of the situation seem to have escaped general notice. One is that no person of proved European nationality has been killed in the interior or in Constantinople during the reign of bloodshed, and that very great care has evidently been taken, even by the lawless Kurds and half-disciplined soldiery of Asia Minor, to protect the subjects of the powers represented at Constantinople. This points to the truth of the general opinion that the massacres in the interior have been ordered from the palace.

The other singular feature is that only recently has the palace taken to denying reports in the foreign press and sending out its own account of the troubles. Lately the palace has been very anxious to have it stated in the foreign press that the Armenians have originated most of the troubles, and that the soldiers are attempting to put down the riots brought about by Armenian intrigue. The statement has even been put forth that the Turks are going about in fear of their lives, owing to the ferocity of the Armenians.

The most serious feature in the whole situation, however, is the want of concert of the powers. The Sultan, who is undoubtedly an astute and keen-witted man, is constantly playing off one power against another, and until they agree among themselves it is quite evident that nothing can be done. Absolutely the only solution for the question is the unanimity of the powers. Six gunboats, one representing each of the six signatory powers, should be sent to Constantinople—gunboats which are more than dispatch boats and which will carry guns enough to produce a moral effect upon the Turks. These gunboats should go at once, and it won't do to send five, because if any power holds back that will be sufficient excuse for the Sultan to postpone a settlement of the Armenian question by putting a stop to the massacres and enforcing reforms.

Russia would doubtless be glad to postpone a crisis. She is engaged with all her energy at present in looking toward an extension in Eastern Asia, and does not care to bother with the Turkish question. However, she will probably be forced by the action of the others, and will move if she must. The Bosphorus is well supplied with forts and batteries in commanding situations, and it will doubtless be very difficult for a Russian fleet, however strong, to get from the Black Sea to Constantinople if the Turks resist its passage. In 1878 there were eighteen forts and batteries in the Bosphorus, containing 330 guns. The number of guns have since been reduced, probably by one-third, but, owing to the substitution of Krupp guns for the old ones, the forts are more effective than they were then. As to the batteries, however, neither those in the Bosphorus nor in the Dardanelles are provided with cupolas, and the rapid-firing guns of warships would be able to drive the gunners from their posts.

At the mouth of the Dardanelles is one powerful fort. It is situated at Kum Kaleh, on a high promontory overlooking the very entrance to the Straits. This is on the Asiatic side, and would probably prove a tough customer to any fleet. On the opposite shore at Sidd-El-Bahr is a very strong battery, manned with Krupp guns, and behind it rise hills to the height of 500 or 600 feet. As the Turks have omitted to fortify these hills or the Aegean coast on the other side of them, it would be very easy to land men and guns from that side, north of the point of Cape Helles, and make a descent from the hills upon the battery of Sidd-El-Bahr. Both the fort at Kum Kaleh and the battery of Sidd-El-Bahr would probably be used only in war time, when actual war is declared. The Turks depend more upon the forts above. South of Chanak Kalesi is a strong battery, and about a mile and a half north of this place is a rather powerful fort, while on the European shore, opposite, are strong batteries. This is the narrowest part of the Straits, and where they make a very awkward turn. Here the European batteries command the Straits nearly to their mouth.

The Most Difficult Passage.

This would be the hardest place to pass although the forts on the European shore could probably be captured by landing parties above referred to. Chanak Kalesi, the English name of which is Dardanelles, is the town where all ships are obliged to stop for practique. It was here that the British ship Loch Bannoch was fired upon the other day, and it is understood that the Straits between here and the mouth are filled with torpedoes, the force of one of which a Messageries steamer felt a few weeks ago, when a torpedo was exploded near by either through accident or design. Once past these forts—and there are other forts between Chanak Kalesi and the Marmora—a few hours' steaming across the latter sea would bring a fleet to the Stamboul side of Constantinople, which would practically lie at the mercy of any fleet that had passed the Straits.

The Turks have very recently built an observatory and signal station on the Island of Tenedos. This is for the purpose of seeing when a fleet approaches. Lemnos can be seen from the observatory, which is perched on a hill about 500 or 600 feet high, and the station can also be seen from the fort at Kum Yaleh. Signals could readily be given from Tenedos to the fort. There is also a submarine telegraphic cable from the Island of Tenedos to the Yildiz Palace, the residence of the Sultan, which is tapped at Kum Kaleh and Chanak Kalesi, where there are stations.

Stamboul lies unprotected for several miles along the Sea of Marmora. The most prominent buildings which would afford targets for bombarding purposes would be the Treasury, at Serraglio Point; the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Mint, which is also near by; the Public Debt Buildings, the Seraskerate, or War Office, and the residence of the Sheik Ul-Islam; and by passing beyond Seraglio Point, the Yildiz, where the Sultan now resides; the Palace of Dolma Baghchak, and other palaces in the vicinity would be at the mercy of the fleet. There is no doubt in the mind of any European resident of Constantinople that the arrival of a fleet would materially alter the condition of things, and within a short time put an absolute stop to the massacres. No one there, either, fears that bloodshed would result from the arrival of a fleet. On the contrary, they think it would materially safeguard the interests of foreigners, as well as have a quieting effect upon the city itself. There is no doubt that something of this kind will have to be done, for, though undoubtedly the massacres have been ordered by the Sultan, influenced by the palace clique, yet they have gone beyond the Sultan's power, and the troops in the provinces, whose wages have not been paid for possibly many years, find the opportunity a good one for paying themselves, in the prospect of looting.

They have indulged themselves to a very large extent in this lawlessness, even where they have not participated in the massacres. The Palace of the Yildiz is very strongly fortified and very well guarded by a large force of men, under the command of Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna. The Sultan is wise enough to keep the troops in Constantinople, and especially those about the palace, well paid and well cared for.

KURDS GOING TO STAMBOUL.

Pillage and Massacre Continuing in Small and Distant Places.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Kurds and others who are arriving at Constantinople to dispose of the plunder obtained during the massacres and pillaging in different parts of Anatolia are also attracted to the capital by the hope that they will reap a further and richer harvest in the event of the Sultan permitting a rising in Constantinople.

Their talk of successes, coupled with the display of their plunder, has inflamed the lowest class of Moslems, who are aching with the desire to attack the bazaars, and who are ready to seize the slightest provocation for an attack upon them.

The dispatch adds that every mail from Anatolia brings reports of daily massacres and pillaging in small, distant places. The destitute rural Armenians are flocking into the towns, where there are no means of feeding them. In the Passin district alone 785 Armenian houses were entirely plundered. The inhabitants, exceeding 6,000 in number, have entered Erzeroum seeking succor. Trebizond is filled with fugitives from Baiburt and other outlying districts. One European at Trebizond is daily giving food to 4,000 persons.

No news has been received from the Zeitoun district. There are swarms of Bashi-Bazouks on every path, and the roads are guarded by troops.

Only 150 houses out of 2,000 remain at Arabkir, where 2,000 persons were killed or wounded. Those of the population who are still alive only subsist by digging among their ruined homes for grain and remnants of provisions. One thousand shops were looted in Sivas and 770 in Erzeroum.

GERMANY REJECTS ZIA PASHA.

Proof of the Mendacity of the Porte's Official Peace Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Germany, having agreed to accept Turkhan Pasha as Turkish Ambassador, objects and actually declines on principle to accept Zia Pasha, to whom, however, there is no personal objection.

The dispatch adds that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has visited the ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha, at his residence. The Sultan is conscious of having alienated Said Pasha, and is trying to win back Kiamil Pasha, also an ex-Grand Vizier. The chaplet which his Majesty sent to Kiamil Pasha, was accompanied by a letter assuring him of the Sultan's regard.

The guardship question having been removed by the granting of the firmans permitting their entry the embassies have resumed the discussion of the general question, and have exchanged ideas as to the method of procedure that will best tend to mitigate the evils that are leading to the disintegration of Turkey. In the meanwhile they are compiling from Consular reports general tables of the massacres, showing the numbers killed and wounded, the destitute, and the nature and value of the property destroyed.

The Times's correspondent declares that he has proof of the mendacity of the official reports depicting the peace and goodwill that is said to prevail in the provinces. Not a particle of faith can be placed in them. Whether the Sultan or the palace clique instigates these reports it is impossible to say.

PANIC IN GALATA AND PERA.

British Dryad and Italian Archimede Pass Through Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—There was a panic to-day among the inhabitants of Galata and Pera, suburbs of this city, on the north side of the Golden Horn, the inhabitants of which are mostly European Christians. Many of the shops were closed owing to a false report that disorders had broken out in Constantinople. The report had its origin in a street brawl between two Armenians. When the truth became known, confidence was restored and the shops were reopened.

The British torpedo boat Dryad, mounting six guns, including four six-pound rapid-fire guns, and the Italian dispatch boat Archimede, also mounting six guns, passed through the Dardanelles together to-day. The Dryad takes the place of the Cockatrice, the British guardship, which sailed yesterday to join the fleet at Salonica.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that unless something unforeseen occurs there will now probably be a lull in the excitement. It is noteworthy that there has been a spontaneous movement in the palace to consider a general scheme of reform, especially for Macedonia, with the view of preventing further diplomatic pressure under the treaty of Berlin.

The Standard's correspondent condemns as absurd the panic in Galata and Pera, and says that owing to the admirable conduct of the police and the pacific attitude of the populace confidence was restored in half an hour. The affair was in nowise connected with the entry of the Italian and British guardships.

AN APPEAL OF THE ARMENIANS.

One Hundred Thousand Have Perished and Half a Million Starve.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The following telegram from Constantinople, dated Dec. 9, and signed by a number of Armenians in that city, has reached London:

"Armenia is in her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The massacred people number 100,000. Half a million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding upon herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to ravage greatly. In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us."

A Turkish Defeat in Crete.

ATHENS, Dec. 12.—A strong detachment of Turkish troops Tuesday attacked the positions occupied by the Christians at Vryse, on the Island of Crete. The troops lost thirty-five killed or wounded, while the loss of the Christians was six killed. Outside of Vryse the island is tranquil.

Death of Archdeacon of Bath.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Venerable Robert William Browne, Archdeacon of Bath, died at his residence in Wells, Somerset, this morning.

The Venerable Robert William Browne was born Nov. 12, 1809, at Kennington, Surrey, and was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and was graduated B. A. in 1831, taking double first-class honors. He was tutor of his college, Curate of St. Michael's, and Select Preacher in the university. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London; in 1836 he was Assistant Preacher of Lincoln's Inn. He was Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield in 1843, Senior Chaplain to the forces in London in 1844, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1854, Archdeacon of Bath and rector of Weston-super-Mare in 1860, and Canon of Wells in 1863. He resigned the rectory of Weston-super-Mare in 1876, when he was elected an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. He wrote the "Histories of Greece and Rome," for the Gleig School series, and two "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which Heidelberg University conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. He translated the "Ethics of Aristotle," with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and was the author of several smaller works and sermons.

British Columbia's First Bishop Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Right Rev. George Hills, D. D., late Lord Bishop of British Columbia, died at Parham, Suffolk, on Tuesday.

Bishop Hills was born in Eyethorn, Kent, in 1816. He was ordained deacon in 1840, and priest in the same year. He received his academical education in the University of Durham, where he was graduated B. A. in 1835, M. A. in 1838, and D. D. in 1858. He was appointed lecturer of Leeds Parish Church in 1841, incumbent of St. Mary's, Leeds, in 1846; vicar of Great Yarmouth in 1848, and honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1850. He was also elected, in convocation, Proctor for Norwich, and was consecrated the first Bishop of British Columbia in 1859. He married in 1865 Mary Philadelphia Louisa, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K. C. B. Bishop Hills resigned the Bishopric of British Columbia in November, 1892.

Giolitti Prosecution Proposed.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The Parliamentary Committee, to which the matter was referred, will propose that ex-Prime Minister Giolitti be tried on the charge of stealing the documents that were abstracted from the Banco Romana, which figured in the prosecution of Signor Tanlogo, the Governor of that institution. These documents, Signor Giolitti claimed, showed that Prime Minister Crispi was implicated in the bank scandals.

Krahn Is Remanded for Trial.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Herbert Krahn, alias Charles Roussell, arrested in New-York in October while trying to sell Canadian Pacific bonds said to have been stolen from Mrs. Winifred Gordon of this city, and who was recently returned to this country under extradition, was arraigned to-day and remanded for trial.

An Anti-Semite Opposes America.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Zimmermann, anti-Semite, delivered a speech in condemnation of the American petroleum ring, and thanked Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the firmness he had shown in opposing America.

Switzerland Elects Radicals.

BERNE, Dec. 12.—The Federal Council this morning elected A. Lachenal President and A. Deucher Vice President. Mr. Lachenal was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Deucher Minister of Agriculture. They are Radicals.

British Parliament Is Prorogued.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Queen in Council at Windsor to-day formally prorogued Parliament until the middle of February, when it will meet for the transaction of Government business.

Madagascar Management Transferred.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Official Journal publishes a decree which transfers the administration of affairs in Madagascar from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Department.

Death of First Baron Dunleath.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—John Mulholland, first Baron Dunleath, died here last evening. He was seventy-six years of age.

George Augusta Sala's Funeral.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The funeral of George Augustus Sala, the journalist and author, took place at Brighton this afternoon.

Belgian Diamond Cutters Strike.

ANTWERP, Dec. 12.—The diamond cutters of this city have gone on strike.

Peculiarities of Rustem Pasha.

From The London World.

The characteristic face and figure of Rustem Pasha have become so familiar in London that it is difficult to believe that his grim smile, scarlet tarbousch, indifferent French, and unique arrangement of gray overcoats—he frequently wore three of these garments at once—are really things of the past. Although a decade has barely slipped away since he took possession of Musurus Pasha's gloomy abode at the corner of Bryanston Square, no member of the Corps Diplomatique was half so well known as the Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, who was everywhere, and even essayed, five or six seasons ago, a series of evening parties on his own account, amid the somewhat faded splendor of his official salons.

Rustem Pasha was an energetic diner-out, and if he said very little, he always looked the incarnation of wisdom. His exact age was never correctly guessed, and he was commonly spoken of as a Turk, although those who knew him intimately were perfectly aware that he was an Italian by birth and a Roman Catholic by religion. His end was unquestionably hastened by the recent Armenian troubles, which he felt very acutely. The "dailies" made a terrible mess over their descriptions of his last moments. While one correspondent detailed the visits of a Moslem Imam to his sick-chamber, a second spoke of Canon Barry as being his spiritual adviser, and a third maintained that he received the last rites at the hands of a Roman Catholic priest. As a matter of fact, Rustem Pasha never forsook the faith of his fathers, and ever since his arrival in London was a constant attendant on Sunday mornings at the Roman Catholic chapel near the embassy.

New express train to Philadelphia in the afternoon at 4:30. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs two trains to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. Take the Philadelphia Express. It is the fastest.—Adv.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIANS

Negotiations with Great Britain Pending for Cession of Zeila.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION NEEDED

Patriotic Enthusiasm in All Towns Where Troops Are Recruited—Tribute of Deputies to Major Toselli.

ROME, Dec. 12.—Negotiations are being carried on between Italy and Great Britain for the cession by the latter to Italy of the town of Zeila, on the Somali coast, or the securing of Great Britain's permission for the passage through Zeila and the rest of the country thereabout, under British protection, of the Italian troops going to Harrar and Shoa.

The Government has requested of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the sum of 4,000,000 lire in excess of the 3,000,000 lire already provided for in the budget for that purpose be assigned to the expenses of carrying out Italy's military campaign in Africa. The committee has unanimously granted the Government's request. Three thousand troops will embark from Naples Saturday to reinforce the Italian army in Abyssinia.

Much patriotic enthusiasm is shown in all the towns from which troops have been ordered to proceed to reinforce the Italian army in Erythrea. As the troops start for the ports where they will embark on transports the populations of the towns turn out, cheer them, and bid them godspeed.

Gen. Baratieri's account of the battle with the Abyssinians at Ambalizi, resulting in the partial annihilation of Major Toselli's force of Italian troops, shows that the Italians threw their cannons, mules, and ammunition into an abyss to prevent the enemy from capturing them.

The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon paid a tribute to the memory of Major Toselli, the commander of the Italian column in Abyssinia which was decimated by a surrounding force of Abyssinians, and who was himself among the killed.

After a number of eulogistic speeches the President of the Chamber invited the orators of all parties to salute the glorious dead, and the members of the body stood up in perfect patriotic accord. The scene was a touching one.

Signor Cavalotti, the Radical leader, asked for information as to the situation in Abyssinia. Prime Minister Crispi, who has not yet recovered from the chill from which he has been suffering for several days, was not present, and Signor Saracco, Minister of Public Works, replied for him.

He said that the troops engaged in the battle at Ambalagi numbered 2,450. The Government did not seek to conceal the truth. Their troops had been defeated, but they must act like Romans. Every measure had been taken to insure the final victory of the Italians. Signor Saracco's reply was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

CONFIDENT FRIENDS OF WALLER.

Kansas Delegation Wants a Copy of Court-Martial Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Four members of the Kansas delegation interested in the Waller case held a meeting at Representative Miller's residence last night, attended by Crammond Kennedy, Mr. Waller's attorney, who gave a statement of the legal phases connected with the case. The other members of the delegation present were Messrs. Curtis, Kirkpatrick, and Long.

The whole delegation will probably hold another meeting this week, when Paul Bray, Mr. Waller's stepson, will narrate all the circumstances from the time of the Hovas concession to Waller's departure from Madagascar under an escort of French soldiers. There are, it is said, sensational incidents preceding Waller's arrest which have never been made public. An assault was made upon Waller soon after he received the concession by several French seamen.

The Kansas Representatives purpose using every effort to secure Waller's release, and say they will be satisfied with nothing else. When the transcript of the court-martial proceedings is received they will ask for a copy from the State Department. If this be refused, they will endeavor to secure it by the passage of a resolution through the House.

GERMANIC SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

Mails and the Cabin Passengers Are to Sail by the Umbria.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—As soon as the Germanic was docked an inspection was made to ascertain the damage sustained in her collision with the coasting steamer Cumbrae. It was found that her forepeak had been ripped open, and that a number of her bow plates had been torn out of their fastenings and lost.

Other forward plates were rolled back as though they were made of paper. The gap in the bow of the steamer extends vertically fourteen feet and lengthwise twenty feet. A portion of the sunken Cumbrae, known to sailors as a rolling chock, was found firmly imbedded in the Germanic's bow.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 12.—The mails which were to have been sent to New-York by the steamer Germanic, consisting of 800 sacks, will be sent by the steamer Umbria on Sunday. The steerage passengers booked for the Germanic will go by the Teutonic, which will sail from Liverpool for New-York Dec. 18, and the saloon passengers by the Umbria.

AN AGRICULTURAL AGITATION.

Formation of a Party to Redress Wrongs, Fancied and Real.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The annual congress of the National Agricultural Union met today under the Presidency of the Earl of Winchelsea. A large number of Conservative peers and members of Parliament were present.

It was unanimously resolved to form an agricultural party in Parliament, the purposes of which are to urge the Government to relieve land of its existing unfair share of the public burdens, to readjust the beer duty in favor of British-grown barley and hops, and to introduce legislation for the effectual protection of home products against all forms of fraudulent competition.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE OF WALES.

While He Was Shooting Grains of Powder Went Into His Right Eye.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Prince of Wales has met with an accident that for a time caused much concern to those who were aware of the affair, but the injury turns out to be trifling.

The Prince was shooting on Sir Edward Lawson's estate, Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and he got some grains of powder in his right eye. A doctor was summoned, who applied fomentations to the eye to subdue the inflammation, and then injected cocaine, after which he extracted the powder. The eye is now assuming its normal condition. The Prince has returned to London.

BIMETALLISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Delegates Returning to England with Confidence in Their Success.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The bimetallic conference, which is made up of delegates from the bimetallic leagues of France, Great Britain, and Germany, continued its session to-day. The conference finally agreed upon the terms of its principal resolutions, which the British delegates have been authorized to induce the American bimetallic leagues to accept.

The delegates to-day visited M. Doumer, Minister of Finance, who said the Government could only regard favorably a campaign undertaken to check the consequences of a monetary crisis, the existence of which none could deny.

Count von Kardorff, on behalf of the German delegates, and Mr. Smith, on behalf of the British delegates, spoke, the latter saying that the British delegates would return to England with complete confidence in the future of international bimetallism. M. Doumer said he rejoiced because of this, for upon the success of the efforts of Great Britain largely depended the solution of the question.

Prime Minister Bourgeois received the delegates after their visit to the Ministry of Finance, and subsequently they visited President Faure. The President assured them of the deep interest he took in their labors.

PICTURES AT UNION LEAGUE CLUB

At the last exhibition of the Union League Club a very high standard was set by the men who brought together the remarkably fine collection of the works of Troyon and Daubigny; the Art Committee this month has made a brave effort to keep to the pace, and its results will certainly enjoy a large measure of popularity.

Thirty-two canvases have been gathered together from various private collections, and the dealers in two or three instances have been drawn upon. In addition to these, there are a number of sketches representing the defenses of Charleston, S. C., as they existed during the late war. These are by Conrad Wise Chapman, a son of John G. Chapman, who is known as the painter of "The Baptism of Pocahontas," in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and they have been loaned by John S. Wise of this city.

Interesting mainly from a historical standpoint, these memories of the civil war are nevertheless drawn and painted with much cleverness and no little feeling. They show the various forts, batteries, casements, trenches, and views of the harbor, as they were in the stirring times from 1861 to 1865. Correct and faithful transcripts of the spot, they are perhaps the only authentic records now in existence. Mr. Chapman was there, a participant in the actual scenes, and many of the panels were sketched in while shot and shell were falling in uncomfortable proximity to the artist. Apart from the fidelity of the work, they are admirable in many cases as compositions, and the point of view has been happily chosen.

The main gallery is given over principally to French painters, the southern end, with few exceptions, being devoted to the men of Barbizon. First among these to claim our attention must be J. F. Millet, who is represented by three unusually good, if somewhat small, examples. One little canvas, "Resting," shows a peasant leaning on his hoe, with the dull, heavy look of the tired workman. It is simply a dream of lovely, gray tones of color, while the conception is big and comprehensive. The man is a laborer, strong and sturdy; he belongs to the soil, and the artist has rendered the toiler with rare sympathy and understanding. The brushwork is large and free; the drawing simplicity itself, by wonderful suggestion, rather than by attention to unimportant details, and the background takes its place, a veritable part of the picture.

What is said of "Resting" applies with equal force to the "Baker," who stands before an oven, the fire in which lights up a portion of his figure. Again, there is seen the surprising simplicity of the painter's treatment of form and mass, nafveté of brushwork, and admirable frankness about the entire canvas. In the "Shepherdess," there is more of sweetness, less of force and virility, as becomes the delineation of feminine character, pastoral background and sentimental surroundings. Objection may be taken to the face, which seems a trifle flat, but this, after all, is hypercritical, where the rest is so satisfactory. The greatness of the man, his keen artistic sense, and his always evident earnestness are very impressive.

In the same category of workmen must be included Theodore Rousseau, while the committee must be congratulated in securing three such representative examples as have been hung. They show as many distinct epochs or manners of working, each differing considerably from the other. It is in a landscape, "Path in the Woods," (28,) that we see the culmination and highest embodiment of the artistic nature of the man. The subject is fully expressed by the title, but there is much to study in the modest confines of the canvas—delicious, soft yellow greens, tones of mellow, warm browns, flecks of light, sparkling and luminous, tender distance, deep undergrowth, and withal, the dreamy quiet so appealing to the student of nature. These are all here touched in with no thought of technique, suggesting no methods, nothing but the place itself, seen through the genuine enthusiastic temperament of a true artist. The two landscapes, Nos. 26 and 27, are remarkably fine as well. They are earlier works, drawn with much care, and while they lack in a measure the spontaneity of the first mentioned, they are, nevertheless, of the first order.

By Corot there are three pictures, one, a "Landscape in Normandy," being an arrangement of his favorite theme, a large tree in the centre of the composition, with a stream of water on one side. The tender grays, familiar in the master's work, are evident here, with all the charm of refined color, loosely painted with admirable freedom. The "Torrent" (7) is in much the same game of color, though not quite so successful, for the tones are less pure, and there is a mild suggestion of opaqueness in the trees and distance. "An Old Mill" (9) is in pale and tender greens, more realistic, but no less delicate. Other work by men of this group are a "Landscape" (10) by Diaz, a strong wood interior; a Dupré, "Fishing Boats," (11,) an unusually good example, and thoroughly representative, and last, but by no means the least, a fine Troyon, "The Bull" (30.)

"The Card Players," (19.) by Meissonier, is undoubtedly the most important work by this famous painter of small pictures that has been seen since the "1807" at the Metropolitan Museum. It is very satisfactory, too, of the kind, and must receive serious attention as the last work of technical dexterity, even if it lacks some of the greater qualities. There are nine figures on the panel, cavaliers of the time of Louis XIII., grouped about a card table. Some are playing, others are interested spectators, and the infinite variety of picturesque costume, laces, feathers, swords, and russet boots—all these are carried with marvelous detail within the compass of a few inches. The knowledge displayed, the dexterity, the patience, and application, are incredible almost. "The Vidette," (18,) alongside, is familiar through reproduction, but lacks the unctuous color of the more important work.

A. Stienheil, a nephew and a pupil of Meissonier, has one picture, a gem in its way, entitled "The Philosopher." It is an interior with two figures, one in red sitting by a window. It is higher art than the work of his uncle, and has much in common with the great Dutch genre painters of the seventeenth century. All the detail is here, but there is the added charm of breadth, of atmosphere values, and a realism thoroughly enjoyable. It is done, too, with great seriousness and feeling, as well as with much skill. In striking contrast is the Nibert, alongside, "Patience," (32,) which is aggravating in its hardness and smug cleverness, albeit the work of a capable man. It appeals in no way, however, and is rather the labor of an extraordinarily gifted workman, than of a man with high artistic endowments. One can never get beyond the surface, and the dexterous handiwork is seldom lost sight of or forgotten.

There are brilliant achievements in a technical way by Rico, the "Spanish Landscape" (24) being more artistic, and the "Grand Canal" (25) the more familiar; a cattle piece by Van Marcke; one of the many "Directoire" figures that have brought popularity and prosperity to Kaemmerer, and de Beaumont's well-known "Temptation of Saint Anthony," seen some years ago in the Stebbins sale. Marchetti has an astonishingly clever mediæval picture, "Announcement of the Tournament," and there are two contributions by Bouguereau, one of which, "The Reading Lesson" (2) is much the best.

Delicacy and no little charm pervade "The Watering Place," (5,) by Chialiva, and of the two heads by J. J. Henner, "The Magdalen" (13) is in his best mood. Here all his peculiar mannerisms are made to tell effectively, and the delicacy of brush work is full of suggestion. What shall be said of G. Jacquet, with his Watteauesque subject, the "Chanson de Fortunio"? Here is a composition of a dozen or more figures, after the fashion of the great painter of "Le Départ Pour Cythère," and each person might have been cut out of some other canvas by Jacquet and pasted against the background of woodland. All are hard, and through the whole work there is no breath or suspicion of air; there is nothing between the gay cavaliers, their dames, and the distance. Yet the picture is done with rare cleverness, the training in drawing and painting is evident, and the artist is far from being an indifferent workman.

"The Feast of Flora," by Muzzoli, completes the list. It is suggestive in subject of Alma Tadema, but it lacks that man's facility. The eye wanders all over the canvas, and the arrangement is disturbing. The gallery will be open to women, upon presentation of cards of invitation, this and to-morrow afternoons.

Flint's Fine Furniture
outrivals rivalry in quality, style, and manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

FUNDS FOR THE SPANISH

Subscriptions of Mexican Silver Which Is to be Recoined.

GOMEZ AND MACEO AVOID BATTLE

Death Penalty Demanded for Acebo —Col. Segura Defeats a Band and Receives High Praise for His Skill.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The Spaniards in Mexico recently subscribed the sum of 250,000 pesos to be used by Spain in meeting expenses incurred through the revolt in Cuba. The amount subscribed was in Mexican silver, which the Government will recoin.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The rebel leaders, Gomez and Maceo, are still evading an engagement with the Spanish troops. They were encamped upon the Gonzalez coffee plantation, in the district of Cienfuegos, but left there this morning when they heard of the arrival of the Spanish forces in the vicinity.

The Military Tribunal are desirous that the death penalty shall be imposed upon the rebel leader, Acebo, who is a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish troops.

Advices from Sancti Spiritus say that the Spanish column under Col. Segura has had an encounter with a band of rebels, causing them a loss of 130 killed and wounded. Among the killed were a Brigadier General and a Captain of the rebel army. The courage and military skill of Col. Segura are highly praised.

INSURGENT VICTORY AT IGURA.

Grounds on Which Cubans Base Their Claims to Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Señor Quesada, the leader of the Cuban patriots in this country, received a telegram to-night from Mr. Palma, at New-York, the Cuban insurgent diplomatic representative in this country, giving the details of an insurgent victory at Igura.

Señor Quesada, in speaking to-night of the progress of the rebellion, said: "Gens. Gomez and Maceo are advancing through Matanzas, with the object of ruining the sugar plantations of that region. They are now past Santa Clara, which the Spanish troops strove so hard to prevent. Col. Lacret, a Frenchman, has invaded the southern part of Matanzas, while Cols. Bravo and Suarez are invading it by the north. We have already possession of more than one-half of the island, and are sure to be successful.

"Mr. Palma will base his request for recognition, when he arrives in Washington, on the ground that when a nation like Cuba has been struggling for ten months, and has forced Spain to put an army in the field of 120,000 men, and a navy of forty vessels, it is entitled to recognition as an act of justice."

Cubans Acquitted at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 12.—The twenty-one men who were arrested Oct. 19 at Inagua, one of the Bahamas, on the charge of violating the Foreign Enlistment act, it being held that they were Cuban filibusters, were acquitted to-day. The jury was out only ten minutes.

Martinez Campos Goes to Matanzas.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A dispatch received here from Havana says that Capt. Gen. Campos has started suddenly for Matanzas.

SHIPS AT NANTUCKET DAMAGED

Small Boats Sink at Their Moorings—Railway Also Suffers.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 12.—The terrific storm of the past two days has done considerable damage, and deprived Nantucket of mails since Tuesday. The steamer Martha's Vineyard started for the mainland today but was obliged to return on account of the tremendous seas running outside. The yachts Ruth and Naiad Queen were damaged and several small boats sunk at their moorings.

The tracks of the Nantucket Central Railroad were not only washed away, but even the car sheds were threatened, so that all rolling stock had to be moved to a more secure location.

The Government telephone lines were repaired to-day and at sunset all stations reported the coast clear and the gale diminishing.

VESSELS WRECKED AT ST. PIERRE

Dashed on the Shore by the Hurricane—The Crews Saved.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec 12.—A hurricane of great violence prevailed at St. Pierre, Miquelon, to-day. Several ships were wrecked, the following being driven ashore:

French steamer Pouyer-Quertier.
Schooner Mabel R. Bennett (115 tons) of Gloucester.
Schooner Hattie D. Linnett (90 tons) of Gloucester.
Schooner S. P. Willard (122 tons) of Gloucester.
Schooner Jennie Severns (107 tons) of Gloucester.

All the vessels driven on shore are a total loss. The Gloucester schooners were valued at $35,000, and were insured. The vessels were among the finest sailing from this port. The crews were all saved.

Englishmen Call This "Sport."

From The London Standard.

Some remarkable shooting took place on the Highclere estate of the Earl of Carnarvon recently, notwithstanding the extremely wet weather. The party, including Lord Carnarvon, Earl De Grey, Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh, Lord Ashburton, and one other—six guns in all—shot near the lake and killed no less than 1,300 pheasants in three-quarters of an hour. On two previous days the same party, shooting over Lord Carnarvon's preserves, killed some 6,000 head of game.

Two Games for the New-Yorks.

The games rolled in the Harlem Republican Club bowling tourn

THE HEBREW FAIR.

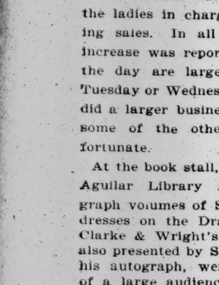
Another gala day at the Garden was the record made by the fair yesterday. Immense crowds surrounded the booths and the ladies in charge were kept busy making sales. In all of the departments an increase was reported and the receipts for the day are larger than those of either Tuesday or Wednesday. The perfume stand did a larger business than on Monday and some of the other stands were equally fortunate.

At the book stall, under the charge of the Aguilar Library Association, four autograph volumes of Sir Henry Irving's "Addresses on the Drama" and a volume of Clarke & Wright's edition of Shakespeare, also presented by Sir Henry, and containing his autograph, were sold in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen well known in philanthropic and social circles. On this occasion Bronson Howard, the playwright, made his début as an auctioneer, and must be credited with an unqualified success.

After a bugle call Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, who is in charge of the Aguilar Library booth, stepped up on the auctioneer's stand, and, in pleasant words, introduced the distinguished salesman, for whom she bespoke indulgence, as it was a new rôle for him.

When the veteran dramatist took the stand he was greeted with applause. Mr. Howard facetiously referred to his long experience as a business man and an auctioneer.

"I have successfully sold some plays in my time," said Mr. Howard, "and especially have I succeeded in selling lots of audiences. So the impression that I am



Lucien L. Bonheur.
Manager of the Great Hebrew Fair.

inexperienced in matters like this is a mistake." He paid a glowing tribute to Sir Henry Irving as actor, author, and man, and gave some of the contents of the works.

"Do not bid too high, ladies and gentlemen," remarked the salesman, "for that would cause me to faint. So if I faint you will all know that you have offered too high a price for these excellent books."

The first volume of Irving's addresses offered was purchased by Lee Kohns for $25. This encouraged the salesman to such an extent that he became particularly good-natured. He paid many compliments to the Hebrews as patrons of art, and, when he had his auditors in a very pleasant mood, he asked for bids on the second volume. This was purchased by J. B. Bloomingdale for $20. The third volume was bought by Jacob H. Schiff for $20, and the fourth by Samuel Greenbaum for $15.

The volume of Shakespeare was next offered for sale, and before asking for bids Mr. Howard said that one of the pleasant features of this edition was that the purchaser got Shakespeare pure and simple. There were no annotations or foot notes combined in it, and the publishers concluded that Shakespeare knew what he was doing well enough to let him do it alone. The bidding for this work was very lively, and it was finally sold to Jacob H. Schiff for $30.

This ended Mr. Howard's business transactions, and as he stepped down from the auctioneer's block he remarked: "One hundred and ten dollars for five small volumes is not a bad record for a first attempt. I like the business much better than I thought I would, and if the rivalry in writing plays continues as strong as it is at present, I will go into the auction business."

The book stand had as salesmen and saleswomen last night many well-known authors. Among these were Mrs. Kate Douglas Riggs, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins, Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, Miss Marguerite Merington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnard, Mrs. Bronson Howard, and Edmund Clarence Stedman.

The theatre ticket and photograph booth, in charge of Miss Emma Frohman, did a good business, both in the afternoon and evening. In the afternoon Miss Frohman was assisted by Annie Russell, Alice Fischer, and Mr. and Mrs. George Grossmith, Jr., and at night by Mrs. Henry E. Abbey.

The perfumery department, which was in charge of Mrs. L. Dreyfus last night, was well patronized. The ladies here were assisted by Frederick de Belleville and M. Lubert, the new tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House. Police Commissioner Roosevelt was in special favor with the ladies of this and the candy booth. The salesladies found him a very ready purchaser.

At the restaurant and Wein Stube, Edward S. Levy, the caterer in charge, has introduced an innovation which is attracting much attention. He has arranged an electric kitchen, and does all the cooking by electricity, a process which he has invented. All of the proceeds here go to the fair treasury, and Mr. Levy's novelty is the means of increasing the receipts materially.

The receipts at the fair Garden on Wednesday were:

Flower stand, Mrs. I. Straus, Chairman.	$178.50
Candy stand, Mrs. Lewis May	1,041.50
Temple Beth-El, Mrs. L. Kohns	800.00
Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Mount Sinai Hospital, Mrs. M. H. Moses and Mrs. J. Beer	350.00
Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League, Montefiore Home, Miss A. Simon	427.95
West End Synagogue, Mrs. C. Lewis	210.00
B'nai Jeshurun, Mrs. A. Rich	210.00
Art gallery, Mrs. W. Einstein	201.00
Aguilar library, Mrs. Annie N. Meyer	172.60
Kindergarten society, Mrs. L. Wallach	150.00
Post Office, Miss Annetta Kohn	32.50
Ladies' Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Louis Lavanburg	500.00
Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. Silverman	313.31
The Fair Journal, Mrs. A. Kohut	94.00
Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Mrs. M. D. Louis	57.55
Ahawath Chesed, Mrs. T. Richman	172.00
Ahawath Chased, Mrs. B. Leerberger	147.28
Rodoph Sholem, Mrs. Weilhandler	168.43
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Mrs. Morris Goodhart	100.00
Ladies' Auxiliary, Montefiore Home, Mrs. S. Borg	168.00
Furniture department, Mrs. B. H. Herts.	90.00
Educational Alliance, Mrs. S. Greenbaum	200.16
Educational Workers, Mrs. H. Cohen	20.50
Beth Israel Hospital, Mrs. N. Marcus	595.53
Grocery and liquor department, Mr. H. Sonn	170.00
Jewish Theological Seminary and Young Men's Hebrew Association, Miss R. Englander	41.70
Theatre tickets, &c., Miss Frohman	28.45
Temple Israel, Mrs. D. P. Hays	224.85
Brightside Day Nursery, Miss I. Clemons	48.20
Lebanon Hospital, F. Barnard	11.90
Restaurant, Mr. I. Blumenthal	103.75
Ticket office	371.25
Total	$7,402.57
Wednesday's receipts from trades committees	645.00
Previous receipts	79,074.57
Grand total at closing Wednesday night	$87,122.14

The fair will be open to-day in the afternoon only, and will be closed from 6 P. M. to-day until 8 P. M. to-morrow. The Garden will also be closed all day Sunday, but the fair will be reopened Monday with renewed vigor.

Among those present were Benjamin Tuska, Samuel Greenbaum, Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Prof. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Simon Lactenheim, Mrs. S. Wertheim, Mrs. L. Peck, Mrs. S. S. Ruskay, Mrs. Brunhild, Mrs. M. Beckman, Mrs. A. Dahlman, Mrs. L. Gutman, Mrs. H. Heuman, Mrs. I. N. Stettenheim, Mrs. F. L. Rosenthal, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. D. Goodman, Mrs. W. Freudenthal, Mrs. Kaiser, Mrs. M. Greenbaum, Mrs. L. Lippman, Mrs. H. Stahl, Mrs. S. Levy, Mrs. S. Kahn, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Piaut, Mrs. C. Peck, Mrs. E. Hochheimer, Mrs. J. C. Schlesinger, Mrs. Henry Steinert, Miss Florence Schwarz, Miss Rosalie Solomon, Miss Linda Steinberg, Miss Carrie W. Stettheimer, Miss Cora Friend, Miss Minnie Childs, Miss Florence Childs, Miss Ada Sax, Miss Clara Friedman, Miss Clara Kahn, Miss Seckendorf, Miss L. Dreyfus, Miss G. Levy, Miss J. Dreyfus, Miss Dora Heyman, Miss Emma Weil.

Miss Sophia Heymann, Miss Amy Heavenrich, Miss Hortense Hecht, Miss Hess, Miss Myers, Miss Lillian Sussfield, Miss Florence Kaiser, Miss Emma Rauh, Miss Nones, Miss Rocella Hart, Miss Bertha Rosenheim, Miss Addie Bodenheim, Miss Alice Schiffer, Miss Lena Goldberger, Miss Millie Ash, Miss Phorzheim, Miss Rhonie Hothelmer, Miss Hettie Schlesinger, Miss Jennie Schlesinger, Miss Dora Stern, Miss B. Loeb, Miss Jessie Stern, Miss Julia E. Mandelbaum, Misses Rothschild, Miss Emma Kaufman, Miss Florence Coshland, Miss M. Brunhild, Miss Dorothy Kahnweiler, Miss Maggie Blumenthal, the Misses Levy, Miss Rose Cohen, Miss Helen Rice, Miss Lachenbruch, Miss Sylvia Marks, Miss Ruth Fridenberg, Miss Claire Lowenstein, Miss Irene Lowenstein, the Misses Hoffman, the Misses Gallhud, Miss Hannah Ullman, Miss Minnie Unger, Miss Samstag, Miss Baum.

Isidore Smith, Edwin Mayer, Ferdinand Kuhn, Benjamin Blumenthal, L. F. Rothschild, Samuel A. Tuska, F. W. Marks, Morris Sternbach, Harry Elsing, Herman Younker, Isaac Inhorn, H. Goldsmith, Louis Krower, Lionel F. Straus, I. J. Bernheim, Dr. H. Herman, Joseph Honig, A. I. Elkus, Ike H. Levy, Jerome Frank, Alexander Ullman, S. Stanwood Menken, S. Hirsh, E. E. Sinsheimer, Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Eugene S. Benjamin, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

Mrs. Mark Ash, Miss Pauline Auerbach, Mrs. Morris W. Benjamin, Miss Florine Bach, Miss Agnes Bach, Miss Birdie Blum, Miss Lily Blum, Miss Madeleine Beer, Miss Frances A. Benjamin, Miss Florence Benjamin, Miss Emma Callman, Miss Frances Cahn, Mrs. Washington Irving Davis, Miss Estelle Davis, Miss Lena Davidson, Miss Rosa Davidson, Miss Frida Davidson, Miss Estelle Dittenhoefer, Miss Frances Eckman, Miss Stella Friend, Miss Julia Falkenauer, Miss Clara Friedman, Miss Clara Friedlander, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Milton Guttermann, Mrs. Richard Gotthell, Miss Cora Guggenheim, Miss Amy Goldsmith, Miss Theresa Gutman, Miss Josephine Gutman, Miss Caroline Gutman, Miss Helene Guttermann, Miss Clara Gruntal.

Miss Alice Gruntal, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Miss Rosalie Hays, Miss Ida Hoffman, Miss Belle Herzog, Miss Stella Hammerslough, Miss Julia Hirshorn, Miss Eva Halle, Miss Minnie Isaacs, Miss Alice Isaacs, Mrs. Isaiah Josephi, Miss Rose Kaufman, Mrs. David Leventritt, Mrs. Albert Loeb, Mrs. Napoleon Levy, Miss Millie Levin, Miss Blanche Levy, Miss Edith Lichtenauer, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Mortimer M. Mennkin, Miss Nellie Mawson, Miss Blanche Moses, Mrs. Harold Nathan, Mrs. Louis Reckendorfer, Miss Gertrude Rothschild, Miss Ida Rosenheim, Miss Selma Rosenheim, Miss Birdie Rosenheim, Mrs. Samuel Strauss, Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mrs. Abe N. Stein, Miss Laura Solomons.

Mrs. Leopold Wallach, Mrs. O. A. Moses, Mrs. H Gomez, Mrs. L. Loeb, Mrs. Arthur S. Levy, Mrs. K. Kohler, Mrs. J. Schnitzer, Mrs. D. Leventritt, Mrs. J. G. Cohen, Mrs. P. Levy, Mrs. N. A. Heinsfurter, Mrs. H. S. Strauss, Mrs. L. Danzig, Mrs. L. Speyer, Mrs. O. Horwitz, Mrs. H. Eckstein, Mrs. M. Schole, Mrs. Samuel Strauss, Mrs. F. Davis, Mrs. D. Hochstadter, Mrs. D. Herrman, Mrs. H. Mosler, Mrs. I. Wormser, Mrs. N. Myers, Mrs. P. Kleeberg, Mrs. S. Peck, Mrs. J. Rosenthal, Mrs. N. Caspary, Mrs. D. Bettman, Miss C. Felman, Miss C. Fries, Miss B. Heidelberg, Miss A. Goodkind, Miss S. Arnstein, Miss A. Kallman, Miss J. Seidenberg, Miss Bloomberg, Miss T. Gutman, Miss J. Gutman, Miss Rose Sands, Miss May Cook, Miss Blanche Newman, Miss Constance Newman, Miss Grace Schafer, Miss Blanche Levy, Miss Ada Hatch, Miss C. Jacobs, Miss Elsie Jacobs, Miss A. Wallach, Miss B. Hellman, Miss Mabel Bettman, Miss S. Falk.

Miss F. Hammerslough, Miss Loeb, Miss Deitsch, Miss Hilda Deitsch, Miss Laura Bibes, Miss Daisy Levy, Miss Edith Mosler, Miss Blanche Stonehill, Miss Amelia Oppenheimer, Miss Elvira Lyons, Miss B. Stitch, Miss Rose Spiegelberg, Miss Benjamin, Miss Alice Isaacs, Miss Emily Cardoza, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Heinsheiner, Miss Ida Rosenheim, Miss Content, Miss Blanche Content, Miss Bella Oppenheimer, Miss Estelle Isaacs, Miss Gussie Moses, Miss Edith Oppenheimer, Miss Minnie Sands, Miss D. Sachs, Miss Eva Freund, Miss Nordlinger, Miss Flora Roos, Miss V. Tautsky, Miss H. Tanzer, Miss A. Anspacher, Miss E. Minzesheimer, Miss T. Kronthal, Miss G. Fleischman, Miss B. Frankenthal, Miss I. Hamberg, Miss E. Halle, Miss H. Zeckendorf, Miss V. Frank, Miss S. Phillips, Miss Minnie Isaacs, Miss A. Bamberger, Miss N. Levi, Miss M. Levin, Miss Armida Moses, Miss Florence Levy, Miss Marie Drucker, Miss Frieda Davidson, Miss D. Finn.

Miss Estelle Oppenheimer, Miss R. Jorden, Miss Marie Phillips, Miss Rosenheim, Miss A. Grunthal, Miss Minnie Dreyfus, Miss Josie Dreyfus, Miss Einstein, Miss Strasburger, Miss A. Strasburger, Miss L. Steinberger, Miss A. Steinberger, Miss A. Cardoza, Miss Alma Dryfoos, Miss May Drucker, Miss C. Mann, Miss Louisa Dryfoos, Miss Phina Dryfoos, Miss Rose Kohler, Miss Ida Strauss, Miss Blanche Loeb, Miss Elia Friedman, Miss Addie Cardoza, Miss Gertrude Davis, Miss Ida Mandel, Miss T. Weir, Miss E. Hyams, Miss L. Moses, Miss N. Mawson, Miss L. Kierski, Miss F. Meyer, Miss E. Silvermann, Miss H. Kronthal.

Mrs. Louis Lavanburg, Miss Annetta Kohn, Mrs. Samuel W. Peck, Mrs. E. Mammelsdorf, Mrs. Sam Adler, Mrs. Charles Adler, Miss Miriam Adler, Miss Tessie Adler, Miss Blanche Adler, Mrs. William Brill, Miss Backer, Mrs. J. A. Blum, Mrs. J. L. Bookman, Mrs. Nellie Bookman, Miss R. Bach, Mrs. William B. Cardozo, Mrs. R. Cohen, Miss Marie Dittman, Miss Jessie Dessar, Mrs. M. Dazian, Mrs. Henry Einstein, Mrs. E. Elsing, Miss Fannie Emshelmer, Mrs. A. B. Frank, Mrs. Dr. Friedenberg, Miss Nettie Frank, Miss Carrie Frank, Miss Birdie Frank, Miss Frankenthal, Miss Faikenau, Mrs. Julius J. Frank, Miss Flora Frank, Mrs. S. Guggenheimer.

Miss Cora Guggenheimer, Miss Elsa Guderman, Mrs. S. Herschback, Miss G. Housman, Miss L. Housman, Miss M. Heyman, Miss Hornthal, Miss Amy Hoffman, Mrs. Isabel, Mrs. A. Joseph, the Misses Kohn, Mrs. H. Kahn, Miss C. J. Kahn, Miss C. Koenig, Miss F. Kaufman, the Misses Kaufman, Mrs. Kempner, Mrs. S. Klingenstein, Miss E. Kohn, Mrs. S. P. Levy, the Misses Levy, Miss Levin, Mrs. S. Lavanburg, Mrs. F. Livingstone, Mrs. S. Lehman, Mrs. C. Meyer, Miss L. Meyer, Mrs. D. F. Meyer, Mrs. C. H. Mayer, Mrs. August Oppenheim, Mrs. H. C. Oppenheim, Mrs. E. Popper, Mrs. Abe Penheim, Mrs. S. Rosenberg, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Henry Rice, Miss Hilda Rice, Mrs. William Rosenberg, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. William Rothschild, Mrs. Philip Schuloff, Mrs. S. Steinman, Miss Belle Spiegelberg, Mrs. Jacob Sholle, the Misses Strauss, Miss Ella Stash, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. W. Simon, Mrs. Sam. Schwab, Miss Esther Stiner, Miss Eglantine Stiner, Mrs. Frank Toblas, Mrs. A. S. Trier, Miss Emma Wertheim, Miss Fannie Weller, Miss Anna Weisel, and Mrs. S. Zickel.

Closed from 6 P. M. to-day until 8 P. M. Saturday. Closed Sunday.

The Great Hebrew Fair at Madison Square Garden,

December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)

For the Benefit of

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

and

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Concert every afternoon and evening by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.

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Madison Square Garden transformed into "AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

THE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. HEALY

To be Examined by a Court of Senior Revenue Marine Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Treasury Department has heard nothing further from Capt. Michael Healy, the Revenue Marine officer, against whom brother officers have made serious charges, fully and exclusively described in these dispatches some weeks ago.

At the time the charges were received in Washington the gist of the allegations was submitted to the accused officer, with the invitation that he submit a reply or defense of himself. He wrote asking time to prepare his response. Last week the department relieved him of the command of the Bear, on which he had performed much efficient service in the north, and it is understood that the officer's relatives have taken him to a hospital. Some of the charges have been formally prepared, and as soon as the remainder are completed the papers will be sent to San Francisco, where Capt. Healy is at present, with orders that a court composed of senior Revenue Marine officers meet either on the Bear or at the San Francisco Custom House, and inquire into the conduct of Capt. Healy.

The charges are many, the most serious alleging drunkenness and arbitrary conduct. The impression is that Capt. Healy could clear himself of all the charges, and that under ordinary conditions an officer found guilty of such offenses would be summarily dismissed. Capt. Healy has a splendid record, especially as commander of the Bear, and this record will not be ignored in determining punishment, if the accused be found guilty.

FIREMEN BOUGHT THEIR OWN ENGINES

Now They Find It Hard to Get Rockaway Beach to Settle.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Dec. 12.—Following the big fire here in October, 1892, members of the local Fire Department petitioned the Board of Supervisors for permission to levy taxes to the amount of $10,000, the money to be used in the purchase of fire apparatus. The petition was granted, and before the levy was made the $10,000 had been spent for two steam fire engines and other supplies.

The engines were obtained by wealthy members of the department giving promissory notes for the amount of purchase money, until the taxes could be collected. Only $8,500 of the levy was paid in, and the real estate against which the remainder stood was sold under the provisions of law and bid in by the town of Hempstead, in which this fire district is situated. This action, however, did not raise the necessary $1,500 to relieve the firemen of their personal obligation, and as the creditors are becoming anxious for the balance due on the notes, the firemen are awaiting the action of the Board of Supervisors on a petition presented asking that body to provide for the payment of the $1,500.

Should the Supervisors ignore the petition, the firemen will have to raise the money themselves.

ATTACHED BY H. VICTOR NEWCOMB

His Claim Against the Beckton Construction Company of Philadelphia.

The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $75,000 against the Beckton Construction Company, limited, of Philadelphia, in favor of H. Victor Newcomb for alleged breach of contract. It was served on the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, which holds, it is said, a large amount of securities belonging to the Beckton Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Referring to-day to the report that H. V. Newcomb of New-York had secured an attachment against the Beckton Construction Company, Harry Miller, Secretary of the company, said:

This claim is all nonsense. There are no claims against the company, least of all a claim by the gentleman referred to in the dispatch. The company is in liquidation; he must be after that money. Instead of him having a claim of $75,000 against us, we may have one of $50,000 against him.

The Beckton Company was organized three years ago to control gas properties in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Women Teachers Barred Out.

From The Philadelphia North American.

The Board of Education at its monthly meeting again put its foot down upon an attempt to have female teachers in the eleventh and twelfth grades of mixed grammar or combined grammar schools as well as graduates of the School of Pedagogy. The matter came up before the board in the form of an amendment to the by-laws offered by the Committee on By-Laws and Rules. After a long and at times uninteresting discussion, the resolutions were put to a vote, and lost by quite a majority.

TO RACE OFF THE RIVIERA

Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita Being Fitted Out.

OGDEN GOELET TO HAVE A 20-RATER

Fife Designing a 40-Rater for C. S. Connell—The Rose 20-Rater to be Raced in British Waters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Nov. 30.—Fife's cutter Ailsa is at present the yacht that interests Clyde yachtsmen. It will be remembered that this cutter was built a year ago by Messrs. Inglis, Glasgow, from the design of Mr. William Fife, Jr., for Mr. Walker, and opened her racing career at the Mediterranean regattas, where she beat the Prince of Wales's cutter easily in various weather, except in hard breezes. The cutter returned to England with a splendid reputation, but, unfortunately, Mr. Fife thought he could improve her ballast trim and stiffen her for bad weather by more lead and some alterations of spars. He, however, forgot the old maxim of letting well alone. The altered Ailsa was not the flying cutter she had been, and could beat the Britannia only occasionally. Other alterations were made in the direction of getting her back to her first trim, but these were only partially successful.

An effort is to be made during the Winter months to further recover her original trim, which, if successful, will give the Britannia a second-rate record. Among other reasons given for her speed having fallen away is that Capt. Jay might have sailed her better; but Capt. Jay sailed her all through the season and in the Mediterranean under trying circumstances. He found the Ailsa under her rig and canvas unruly in a breeze, and the cutter in consequence was beaten by the Britannia. A change of Captains is spoken of, but the difficulty will be to find a better sailing master than Jay. Capt. O'Neill of the Iverna is spoken of, but Mr. Jameson has not dropped yacht racing, and it does not seem likely that he will part with Capt. O'Neill, who has been with him in his three successful cutters, Samsona, Irex, and Iverna. Capt. Charles Barr of Marblehead is also spoken of, but he is too comfortable in charge of the Vigilant. In the meantime the Ailsa is being recoppered and put in racing trim at Southampton.

Fife's two-year-old first-class cutter Calluna (Gaelic for white heather) has been purchased for a Turkish owner, and leaves the Clyde shortly for her destination. She has had her spars and canvas shortened for a cruiser, for which she is admirably fitted, having great beam and great accommodation below. She was unsuccessfully raced during her first season against the Britannia and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II. The silver medal of Valkyrie III., presented to Lord Dunraven at Cardiff, has an inscription on the plinth that supports the model, which is, "Publicly presented at Cardiff Nov. 21, 1895, to the Earl of Dunraven, K. P., by his neighbors and friends in recognition of his gallant efforts to bring home America's Cup."

There is much anxiety here to know what the result will be of the inquiry going on in New-York as to the alleged alteration of the ballast trim of the Defender during the cup races. Mr. William Fife, Sr., says it would take fifteen tons of ballast to put the Defender down four inches.

The Britannia and the Ailsa are apparently the only first-class cutters that will be raced during the coming Summer, but it is announced that the forty-rater class will be reinforced by a new cutter to be built at Fairlie from the design of Mr. William Fife, Jr., for Mr. William C. S. Connell of Glasgow, who now owns Fife's successful twenty-rater the Zinita. This cutter will be a dangerous rival to Fife's last year's forty-rater, the Isolde, which was built for Mr. Peter Donaldson of Glasgow, and was the champion forty-rater of the season. The forty-rater, or forty-ton, class has always been a favorite class among British yachtsmen, its sporting traditions being unsurpassed by any other class, and much interest is felt in seeing the favorite class once more reconstituted. The forty-rater is too large for amateur crews, and is consequently sailed at her best.

Mr. Ogden Goelet has given Sibbick of Cowes an order for a twenty-rater, which must be a considerable solace to the Solent for the drubbings Herreshoff's Niagara gave the English twenties last Summer. Sibbick is rising rapidly as a yacht designer and builder, but his successes have been in the building of one-raters and other raters for the smaller classes. If he succeeds in building a twenty-rater for the spirited American owner that will beat Niagara, Sibbick will rise to the front rank as a designer. The steam yacht White Ladye, chartered to Mr. Ogden Goelet, is refitting at Cowes for her Winter cruise in the Mediterranean. This yacht will be at the Mediterranean regattas, where she will no doubt be the tender of Mr. Goelet's new twenty-rater. The passage across the Bay of Biscay to Gibraltar and thence to Marseilles during the early Spring is stormy enough for twenty-raters, but smaller yachts have done the passage under storm canvas.

In the absence of regattas during the Winter season, yacht club dinners and yacht club balls are filling in the time, and Glasgow shares in these festivities to an extent unknown elsewhere. The Royal Clyde Yacht Club ball has usually about 1,000 members and friends present, and has always been a great success. With five Royal Yacht Clubs and several others on the Clyde, Glasgow has a large population of yachtsmen, and new clubs are still being originated. One of the latest is a yacht club for Inellan, a watering place on the Clyde which had no existence forty years ago. For this club one Clyde builder has in hand a dozen of sailing luggers, measuring fifteen feet on the load-water line, and another builder has an order for half a dozen for the same club. These boats are for evening races and cruises, when the young generation arrives by rail and steamer from Glasgow, thirty miles away. In these boats young ladies find berths as amateurs, and so rapidly have Glasgow young ladies taken to the sport that the Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club has twenty-seven lady members.

Of course in the Solent and elsewhere ladies are taking an active share in the sport, but not to any extent in comparison with the Clyde. It is alleged that since dancing has become unpopular among yachtsmen, the girls are forced to take to the water to join the gentlemen.

The Prince of Wales has definitely fixed to race the Britannia at the Mediterranean regattas, where she will have for rivals Fife's Ailsa and Soper's big cutter Satanita, now owned by ex-Challenger C. D. Rose. In half a gale the Satanita is faster in a reach than the Britannia, and probably faster than the Ailsa, unless the improvements on the Ailsa have given more all-round speed. At the same time Mr. Rose is not about the same chance of making a pile alongside the prize money of the Britannia and Ailsa as he had of bringing back the America's Cup. The new twenty-rater ordered at Southampton by Mr. Rose is evidently intended for international matches against Mr. Ogden Goelet's new twenty-rater ordered from Sibbick of Cowes. Mr. Watson has no sailing yacht of consequence in hand, and Fife is confined to small raters, with the exception of the Glasgow forty not yet in hand.

The alarm at the possibilities of the new rule is still interfering with commissions for new yachts. The Clyde clubs, as bodies, have given in their adherence to the new rule, but club members, all the same, will not be persuaded. In a conversation with a yachtsman who could see through a "gerrymander," he agreed with my own impression that the new rule was the outcome of alarm created by the scantling being too light, but that the boats which threatened to go to pieces were not misshapen. Of course this means that the boats by insufficient strength. That this is the exact point in the dispute cannot be avoided. But how to test the weight of material used is the difficulty. However, one yachting critic has settled it by suggesting that in the smaller classes, at least, the two-and-a-half and one-raters should be docked and hung up on a balance to be weighted. Of course this means that the boats which do not come up to the recognized weight should be condemned, or, rather, disqualified.

The official weighing of the jockey and his saddle is recognized to be a needful check on cheaters, and although yachtsmen have not a similar reputation, it is evident here, as elsewhere, that prevention is better than cure.

SPORTS IN ENGLAND.

University Athletes Developing New Talent to Meet the Yankees.

The latest batch of exchanges from Great Britain shows that even so far into the Winter season all branches of athletic sports are liberally patronized.

Athletics are booming at the colleges in spite of the "beastly" weather, the Englishmen being bent on developing a team that will give the Yale men a warm reception next year should they cross the pond. Oxford University held five sets of freshmen's games in the week ending Nov. 23, and Cambridge three. Nothing very remarkable was done by the youngsters, but at the Jesus College (Cambridge) games on Wednesday, Nov. 20, G. Gower Williams and W. Fitz Herbert, who were both here with the Cambridge team last Fall, competed in open events. Williams won the 120-yard hurdles in the poor time of 0:17 4-5. Fitz Herbert started from scratch in the strangers' half mile, but could get no nearer than fourth, the winner turning up in a youth named Page, who had 30 yards, a little too much for the Light Blue President. The time was 1:57 1-5, capital going on a wet Winter's day. A freshman, E. Faunce de Laune, won the scratch 100-yard dash in the capital time of 0:10½, and placed the long jump to his credit, getting over a distance of 20 feet 2 inches. On the following day Gower Williams was fourth from scratch in a 200-yard handicap, won by W. J. Harrison, a five-yard man, and was unplaced in the high jump, won by E. H. Cholmeley, with 5 feet 2½ inch. W. Mendelsohn, who was a member of the team that visited this country, was unplaced in the hammer-throwing contest.

The most popular of the outdoor sports at present is golf, and it is daily increasing in public favor. A new club with extraordinary facilities and with links of exceptional dimensions has just been formed at Bradford. The site of the new course is a pleasantly diversified one of between fifty and sixty acres, and affords some charming views of the Aire Valley and the Warfdale moorelands. A good many hazards are placed on the grounds, and the turf is of such a character as to enable the committee to prepare natural putting greens. The distance between several of the holes is 400 yards and upward. At one hole the most accurate of approach shots is required, as to reach a raised green a drive is necessary through a small belt of trees with but one little opening for the approach shot. It is the opinion of experts that this course will tax all the golfing abilities of the best players in England for some time to come.

I. Braid, the celebrated Elie crack, broke the record over the Northwood green on Nov. 16. He succeeded in making the eighteen holes in one stroke less than the preceding record. (83.)

The American game of lacrosse is coming in for a share of attention, and the list of fixtures up to Jan. 1 is an extensive one. A match in the first round of the senior flags was played between Hampstead and Barnet and resulted in a win for the former by 4 goals to 3. For the south of England senior flags, Woodford beat West of London by 7 goals to 4, and Croydon beat Snaresbrook for the senior cup.

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH DYING.

The Famous Driver Not Expected to Survive an Operation.

It has been known among the immediate friends of John A. Goldsmith for the last two or three weeks that the young reinsman was in a serious condition. A delicate surgical operation, performed at the Presbyterian Hospital some months ago, seemed to be successful for a time, but a relapse came in October. Another operation was tried as a sort of forlorn hope. This acted like the former one for a time, but a few days ago Goldsmith showed alarming symptoms, followed by a hemorrhage.

His condition was so serious on Wednesday that his relatives at Washingtonville, in Orange County, the home of the Goldsmiths for several generations, were summoned. They were at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday, and all other visitors were denied admittance or communication with the dying man or his family. Mrs. Goldsmith, who was Laura Moore, daughter of J. Owen Moore, the playwright, has been in constant attendance. They were married soon after Mr. Goldsmith was taken ill, and instead of a bridal tour he had to return to his room in the hospital. About the time that the sulkies were wheeling into line for the Summer campaign, the most successful driver of the day was able to return to Walnut Grove Farm, in Orange County. He remained there during the active season, though he had been made to join the Grand Circuit at Buffalo as a visitor. When the Orange County Fair was in progress last October, the occasion was made notable by the presence of "Johnny" Goldsmith, as his neighbors call him, in the capacity of starting judge at the races. He also drove Stamboul as a special exhibition, and everybody predicted that he would be back in the sulky next year.

At 1 o'clock this morning Goldsmith was living, but the report was that he could not survive the night.

ABOUT HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—A Christmas number of a "horse paper" is usually about as dreary a mess as man ever attempts to read. The Horseman, a Chicago publication, has changed all that this year, and makes its holiday output a veritable magazine, as interesting as any out of the monthlies in its way. There are but few of the fulsome notices of stallions that are never heard of except in Christmas numbers of turf journals. Valuable tables of useful statistics, compiled by a sane man, on a sensible basis, and bright, readable articles of general interest take the place of long-winded puffs of wind-broken horses, not one word of which either writer, reader, or owner believes. Matthew Riley, a former President of the Driving Club of this city, has a humorous sketch, "That Mare Kate"; W. S. Vosburgh, official handicapper of The Jockey Club, reviews the racing season over his pen name, Capt. Absolute; Harry Hamlin of Buffalo writes of the trotting-bred high-stepper; John E. Thayer of Boston tells about trotting in New-England; J. J. Burke, steward of The Jockey Club, reviews the racing of the year. A novelty is the appearance of articles by three women—Mary M. Atkinson, who writes of "The Productive Age in Horses"; Emma Eggleson, who tells of "The Coming Horsewoman," and Carrie E. Casswell, who writes of "The Newcomers of 1895 to the List of Standard Trotters." Besides these, there are really fine pictures of Henry of Navarre, Onward, Red Wilkes, Director, Pedlar, Axtel, Nightingale, Baron Wilkes, Robert McGregor, and other famous horses.

—Col. W. M. Singerly of Philadelphia is once more placed in a very embarrassing position by an incident at the San Francisco races on Monday. The horse J. O. C., running under his colors—the Elkton Stable—was so plainly prevented from winning the hurdle race in which he started that the Colonel's jockey, J. Johnson, was ordered off the grounds, and all entries from his stable will be refused pending an investigation into the race. The investigation, it is safe to say, will amount to nothing, as Frank Van Ness, the manager, is one of the shrewdest and most unscrupulous horsemen in this country. He has been ruled off the trotting tracks, and only escaped a similar fate by reason of his scandalous manipulation of the great racer Morello, because of Col's Singerly's personal reputation and influence. The Colonel's son, George, is to race in the East next season, and now has a stable at one of the Coney Island tracks. They had better keep Van Ness away from it, for Van Ness will hardly be given a license by The Jockey Club, as its predecessor, the Board of Control, established a precedent in his case. Col. Singerly, who is the owner of The Philadelphia Record, of course, knows nothing of the J. O. C. matter, but his acquaintances and friends would be delighted to see him rid himself of all connection with Van Ness and his gang.

—Green B. Morris, the erratic old South Carolina horseman, who tried to give up his nomadic and gypsy-like life, has turned up in San Francisco, where he is racing a stable of eight horses. Morris built himself a fine house and barns near the Gravesend track a few years ago, and announced that he was going to settle down there permanently. But a year ago last Fall, the old nomadic fever came on again, and with a string of horses and stable boys he started off for "a tour of the Western circuit." He hasn't been seen in Gravesend since then. Morris is a lucky fellow and is very well off, but he prefers a gypsy life to any other.

—Young W. O'B. McDonough of California, whose advent on the turf was characterized by the lucky purchase of the famous English stallion Ormonde for $150,000, has had hard luck with his stallion. The only colt foal he had last season was out of one of the Palo Alto mares, the good racer Gateway. A short time ago the cold died of inflammation of the stomach. The colt was a finely built and promising youngster, and his death is actually regretted by horsemen throughout the country as a personal loss, so anxious were they to see whether Ormonde would be a success in the stud. His only living offspring is a filly out of Fairy Rose, owned at Palo Alto.

—Stonenell, which T. Hoodless of England claimed from M. F. Dwyer in a selling race, at Newmarket, last May, has not yet won a cent for his new owner. One of Stonenell's legs gave way just after he was claimed and Hoodless tried to sell him back to Mr. Dwyer. But Dwyer found out about the lameness in time, and refused the animal at any price. Hoodless patched Stonenell up and has tried him at hurdling. At his first essay in the Winter handicap hurdle race at Lingfield, he was the last of the three starters to finish, two old "skates" beating him handily.

—E. D. Morgan and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are now in Aiken, S. C., where they have a number of yearlings and steeplechasers in training under the charge of W. P. Burch. The gentlemen expect to spend most of the Winter in the South,

INDORSE CYCLE RACING

Will Be a Feature of the Sport To-night at the Battalion's Armory.

ONE EVENT FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP

Company E and the Pastime Athletic Club Jointly to Conduct the Games—Precautions Against Falling.

A feature of the joint athletic meeting of Company E, Eighth Battalion, and the Pastime Athletic Club, at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, this evening, will be the cycle racing. Three events are scheduled for the pedalers, and, as every precaution has been taken to minimize the element of danger attaching to board-floor racing, there should be some spirited contests. This opinion prevails because of the high-class entries, the names of the cracks of the Riverside and Greenwich Wheelmen being in the lists. Knowing full well the risks run in cutting the corners of a level board track, Capt. Staubach of Company E, which is a bicycle corps, has had the track resined, and he says it now sticks like glue.

The largest entry list has been made in the one-mile handicap. This will have nineteen competitors, if all start, divided into two trial heats. "Teddie" Goodman and W. A. Barbeau of the Riverside Wheelmen will be the only men on scratch. They will also be on the mark of distinction in the two-mile handicap, which has thirteen entries. The starters and their handicaps for these contests will be as follows:

ONE-MILE HANDICAP.

FIRST HEAT.

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen...	Scratch
J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen.....	20 yards
R. A. Miller, Greenwich Wheelmen.....	35 yards
H. Von Rodeck, Eighth Battalion.....	55 yards
J. Brown, Metropolitan Bicycle Club...	70 yards
J. A. Son, Wolff American Wheelmen...	80 yards
J. Rieders, Pastime Athletic Club.....	90 yards
E. E. Fischer, Eighth Battalion.....	95 yards
W. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen.....	45 yards

SECOND HEAT.

F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen...	Scratch
W. H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen.....	15 yards
C. J. Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen....	30 yards
C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen..	45 yards
J. C. Barth, Riverside Wheelmen.....	70 yards
W. H. Wolff, Wolff American Wheelmen	90 yards
C. H. Schneider, unattached.....	55 yards
S. Bitterman, unattached.....	95 yards
F. M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen...	100 yards
F. M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen...	160 yards

TWO-MILE HANDICAP.

F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen...	Scratch
W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen...	Scratch
W. H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen.....	30 yards
J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen.....	45 yards
C. J. Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen....	60 yards
R. A. Miller, Greenwich Wheelmen.....	70 yards
C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen..	90 yards
H. Von Rodeck, Eighth Battalion.....	110 yards
E. E. Fischer, Eighth Battalion.....	150 yards
F. M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen...	160 yards
H. Desfosser, unattached.....	175 yards
W. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen....	100 yards
G. Lippman, Greenwich Wheelmen.....	120 yards

The other cycling event will be a scratch race at one mile, for the championship of the club. It is expected to be an exciting affair.

IOWA CYCLISTS SUSPENDED.

Payne and Greenhalgh Cannot Race for Two Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—The following bulletin has just been issued by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen:

Records accepted:

Three-quarter-mile, Class B, paced, standing, against time, C. R. Coulter, Louisville, Ky., 1:24 1-5, Nov. 18.

Three-quarter-mile, Class A, unpaced, standing, against time, by Frank L. Eberhardt, Salina, Kan., 1:41 2-5, Nov. 5.

Two miles, professional, paced, flying, against time, by P. J. Berlo, Louisville, Ky., 3:43 1-5, Nov. 16.

Twenty-five miles, professional, unpaced, flying, against time, by A. F. Senn, Louisville, Ky., 1:02:37 2-5, Nov. 18.

Sanction Granted.—Feb. 1, 1896, New-Jersey Athletic Club, Madison Square Garden, New-York.

The temporary suspensions placed upon Benjamin Oakley, Charles Oakley, Harry Townsend, Cecil Moore, John Hill, and William Eaton of Oyster Bay, L. I., have been removed.

Declared Professionals.—J. L. Clark, Jr., Wilmington, Del., under Clause A; W. Wayne Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., under Clause A; A. A. Smith, Philadelphia, Penn., under Clause A; Arthur Payne, R. B. Greenhalgh, and Jesse Fort of What Cheer, Iowa, under Clause A. By vote of the Racing Board, Arthur Payne and R. B. Greenhalgh are also suspended from all track racing for two years, from Dec. 1, under Article IV., Section 7, Clause I, of the racing rules. Edward Wadsworth, Waverly, Kan., under Clause A; R. Parker Rich, Harrisburg, Penn., under Clause A.

Transferred to Class B.—A. B. McDonnell, Toledo, Ohio, under Clause I, and Frank W. Stockbridge, Grafton, Mass., under Clause B.

A New Society Cycle Club.

Well-known society people have become interested in another cycling club, yet unnamed, and in consequence the famous Michaux will no longer have the field to itself. Mrs. Murray Livingston was the prime mover in the formation of the new club, and in recognition of her efforts it has been proposed that the association be named after her.

At present the club has three riding sessions a week at the cycling academy in the Murray Hill Lyceum. Some of the persons identified with Mrs. Livingston's club are Mrs. Larocque, Miss Julia Lewis, Mrs. and Miss Livor, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Miss Mary D. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Nicholas, Miss Virginia Nicholas, Miss E. T. Nicholas, Mrs. S. S. Peters, Mrs. George Place, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, the Misses Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duane, Miss Virginia T. Fuller, J. L. de Peyster, G. E. Harney, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kellogg, Mrs. O. J. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Winslow.

Cycle Club's Skating Scheme.

Owing to the fact that no skates were to be had at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Wednesday evening, the revival of rolling skating by the members of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn was not a flattering success. A few owners of skates brought them along, and those who had none contented themselves with cycling. A lot of skates had been ordered for renting, but did not come in time. It is the intention of the club to have roller skating every Wednesday evening throughout the season if the scheme appears to be popular, and it is believed it will.

Cyclists to Play Pool.

A request has been made for a pool tournament under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and this evening there will be a meeting of the Social Intercourse Committee of that body to arrange the details. Nine-tenths of the clubs in the association have a number of members who can play in high-class form, and a very attractive series of games should be the result. Desirable prizes will be offered for teams and individuals.

Spalding Has the Evidence.

According to Chairman Gideon, who writes to a friend in this city, the Racing Board has sent all of the evidence in the Titus-Cabanne-Murphy suspension case to A. G. Spalding in Chicago. The first two men were members of Mr. Spalding's racing team, and the action of the board in sending the evidence was to convince him that the conviction was warranted. Mr. Spalding's comments will be awaited with interest.

The Williamsburgs to Reorganize.

A thorough reorganization of the Williamsburg Wheelmen will take place as the result of the resignation on the 5th inst. of all the officers and a number of the members. New officers will be chosen shortly, and on the 17th inst. there will be a "smoker" at the clubhouse, 273 Lorimer Street. It is thought that the dissatisfaction which has long existed in the club is now at an end.

Wheelmen Entertain Ladies.

Many ladies graced the clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen last evening on the occasion of the first entertainment tendered to the fair sex by that popular organization. Dancing closed the programme, and this lasted till a late hour. The appointments of the new clubhouse were much admired by the visitors.

Michigan Wants Class B Abolished.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—At the meeting of the Michigan Division of the League of American Wheelmen yesterday it was decided to recommend to the National body the dropping of Class B and the substitution of a professional class, to be under the charge of the Racing Board.

Liberty's Made Money.

The Liberty Wheelmen made a profit of $650 out of their fair, held in Columbia Hall, Brooklyn, last week. All things considered, the result was very satisfactory. The money will be used toward securing a new clubhouse.

Will Sue for the Piano.

The Board of Trustees of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen decided last evening, at a meeting called specially for the purpose, to resort to litigation as the means for settling the ownership of the Liberty piano. It will be recalled that a piano was the attraction at a voting contest at the recent fair of the Liberty Wheelmen, the conditions being that the club getting the largest number of votes should be awarded the piano. Each vote cost 10 cents, and in each instance, so the conditions read, the cash was to accompany the ballots. The South Brooklyns were easy winners up to the last hour of the contest, when secret voting was allowed. It was then that the Libertys put in 200 votes, but no cash accompanied them. A note from the Treasurer of the club, placed in the envelope with the votes, stated that he was "good" for the amount. These votes, it was declared, gave the piano to the Liberty club. President Harrison of the South Brooklyns was on hand at the time, and protested against what he termed a "very irregular act." After the meeting last evening Mr. Harrison said that it was not the piano that his club was seeking, but the principle of the thing. "We propose to make a test case of this matter," he added, "and our attorney, Sanders Shanks, will begin immediate action."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Bay State Division of the League of American Wheelmen has chosen the following delegates to represent it at the annual meeting of the governing body, in Baltimore, during February: Josiah Dean, Boston; William T. Spence, Malden; Arthur K. Peck and John J. Facitt, Boston; William C. Dillingham, Malden; C. W. Pourdrimer and Charles G. Percival, Boston; Frederick S. McCausland, Somerville; N. W. Starbird, Malden; Allen W. Swan, New-Bedford; A. C. Frothingham, Boston; Louis H. Adams, Springfield; Frederick L. Gorton, North Attleborough, and Henry W. Robinson, Boston.

—The 1896 catalogue of the Liberty Cycle Company, which is now in press, will be a handsome specimen of the printer's and engraver's art. It will be ready for distribution in two weeks, and will be mailed upon application to the Liberty Cycle Company, 4 Warren Street, this city.

—"Charlie" Murphy says he has several offers to go on the stage, and that he may accept something in this line if he fails of reinstatement.

NEW-JERSEY A. C. FAIR.

Many Attractive Articles on Sale at the Bayonne Clubhouse.

The fair now being held in the gymnasium of the clubhouse at Bayonne City, N. J., representing as it does the social set of that place, is a pronounced success. Mrs. L. H. Burnett, the President of the Executive Fair Committee, is highly delighted with the successful outlook. There is a vast amount of articles there to be disposed of of every conceivable kind. The booths are all tastefully decorated and nicely arranged. The concert that is given nightly by the Imperial Russian Orchestra is one of the features. Without doubt the hardest workers in connection with the fair are the members of the Executive Fair Committee, consisting of Mrs. L. Burnett, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. T. J. Parker, and Mrs. Henry Meigs. The young ladies of Bergen Point are in attendance nightly, and are rendering valuable service to those who are interested.

The art department is one of the principal booths of the fair. Mrs. Archibald Smith is Chairman. She has been ably assisted by Mrs. Van Winkle and Miss Robertson.

The café is in charge of Mrs. W. F. Lewis, assisted by Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Hardy, and Miss Lizzie Earl.

Mrs. G. W. Yates is in charge of the cake department.

The candy booth is a centre of attraction. Mrs. Dr. Young is Chairman. She is assisted by Mrs. Livingston Davis, Mrs. Robert Paret, and Miss Matthew Jenkins.

The athletic booth, which contains everything of an athletic nature which should be found in an athletic club, is looked after by Mrs. J. E. Sullivan. Assisted by Mrs. A. T. Robertson, Miss Vreeland, Miss Gertrude Earl, and Mrs. Simonds.

At the cigar and tobacco booth the daughters of ex-President A. W. Booth are in charge. They are Misses Alice, Edith, and Hannah. Mrs. T. J. Parker has charge of the department of baskets, and Mrs. W. F. Moore the flower booth, which is handsomely decorated, and occupies the centre of the hall. Mrs. Dobson is at the apron table, and Mrs. Valentine at the paper and stationery booth. The Misses Robertson are in charge of the "Rebecca-at-the-Well" booth, and the fancy-goods table is in charge of Mrs. Jenkins, Sr.

Besides the booths, there is the bagatelle board, where valuable bicycles are given away to the highest scores. It is in charge of T. A. Laurie and Harry Popham. Sid Schuyler and Robert Paret are at the spinning jenny. Howard Cook, James D. Boyd, M. R. Cobb, and E. O. Schuyler have charge of the special departments for the bicycles and other games of chance. The five-man bowling tournament opened up last evening in the clubhouse, and it promises to be in every way a success. Fourteen entries have been received.

The banner for the most popular club is causing a great deal of excitement.

COLUMBIA'S BOATING PLANS.

They Will Be Decided upon at a Meeting of Students Next Week.

A mass meeting of Columbia students will be held in Hamilton Hall next Thursday, to listen to Columbia's plans for 1896 as regards rowing. Guy Richards, '87; "Jack" Prentice, '97, and Albert Putnam, '97, the Committee on Rowing, have arranged to have Walter Peet address the candidates for both the Varsity and freshman crews on this occasion. The candidates will begin active training on Jan. 6 at the Columbia gymnasium, under the direction of Capt. Prentice and Mr. Peet.

All of last year's victorious crew, with the exception of "Ham" Fish, Jr., and Holby, have returned to college and will doubtless occupy seats in next year's boat. Pierrepont, '97, has been elected manager.

The freshmen are a strapping lot of fellows, and their numbers should afford excellent material for a good crew. Already about forty of them have signified their intention of trying to "make" the boat.

Those who will try for the track team will doubtless be called out a few days after the crew men. W. H. Fearing, Jr., who scored Columbia's only point in last year's intercollegiate contests, will Captain the team, while Guy Kirby, '98, Law, will be the manager. Among the more prominent candidates are L. A. Balitzal, who jumped second to Champion Sweeney in the international games; Walter Dirkie, a very speedy cyclist of some fame; "Teddie" Bogert, the walker; W. W. Lighthipe, Bacon, Eaton, Teppin, and Fulle, all milerunners; Chatain, the sprinter, and Schaff and Kirby, quarter-milers. It is the earnest hope of both graduate and undergraduate bodies that Columbia will awake from its lethargy and do good work in the athletic line this year. "Fred" Stone will train the team.

LORD HAWKE'S CRICKETERS.

To Play Fifteen Matches at the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Hawke, who visited this country a few years ago with a team of English cricketers, has just started for the Cape of Good Hope with another team. The team is as follows: Lord Hawke, (Yorkshire,) (Capt.,) Sir T. C. O'Brien, (Middlesex,) Mr. H. T. Hewett, (late Somerset,) Mr. S. M. J. Woods, (Somerset,) Mr. C. B. Fry, (Sussex,) Mr. C. W. Wright, (Notts,) Mr. A. J. L. Hill, (Hampshire,) Mr. H. R. Bromley-Davenport, (Cheshire,) Mr. C. Heseltine, (Hampshire,) Mr. A. M. Miller, T. Hayward, (Surrey,) E. J. Tyler, (Somerset,) H. Butt, (Sussex,) G. A. Lohmann, (Surrey.)

About fifteen matches may be played, commencing on Dec. 26 with Western Province at Cape Town, where a Cape Colony team will also be met. Possibly the combination will then proceed direct to Johannesburg, where there are likely to be three fixtures, and then visit Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, King William's Town, and Kimberley, returning to Cape Town and embarking for home about the end of March. The colors of the team are dark blue, with light blue and gold, and, as worn by the players as ties on Saturday, looked very effective.

The Directors of the Union Steamship Company have presented a fifty-guinea silver cup to be awarded to the colonial team which shows the best all-round play against the Englishmen.

Madison Square Garden Games.

The events, open to all amateurs, to be held Feb. 1, at the Madison Square Garden, under the management of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, have been selected as follows:

Fifty-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle, handicap; standing hop, step, and jump, scratch; high jump, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard novice, scratch; one-mile walk, handicap; standing broad jump, handicap; quarter-mile novice for schools of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New-York; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, under League of American Wheelmen rules and sanction.

The Amateur Athletic Union championships will be a two-mile steeplechase, scratch, and a ten-mile run, scratch.

Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union to govern the athletic events, and of the League of American Wheelmen the bicycle events. The committee reserves the right to reject or strike out any entry. An entrance fee of 50 cents for each event must accompany each entry for the handicap and bicycle events. An entrance fee of $2 per man for each event will be charged for the two-mile steeplechase and the ten-mile run. The track will be dirt, 20 feet in width, and the fifty-yard dash, the standing broad jump, the hop, step, and jump, and the high jump will be on boards. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to first, second, and third, respectively, for the open handicap athletic events, and the regular Amateur Athletic Union championship die medal in the two championship events, gold to the first, silver to the second, and bronze to third. Reserved seats can be procured in advance by addressing Frank W. Sanger, Madison Square Garden, New-York City. The prizes will be on exhibition at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126, 128, and 130 Nassau Street. Entries close with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York City, Jan. 25.

Amherst's New Football Manager.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 12.—Richard Billings of Woodstock, Vt., has been elected Manager of the Amherst College football team for the season of 1896, and Edgar L. Foster of Calais Assistant Manager of the athletic team. The Couch Football Cup, valued at $30, was awarded to-day to Marshall H. Tyler of Florence for superior work on the football team last season. The cup has been won by Tyler for two successive years, and thereby becomes his property.

Colby Chosen Brown's Captain.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12.—The Brown University football team this afternoon elected Everett Colby of New-York City, of the junior class, Captain for the next season. Capt. Colby has played one season on the Brown eleven at quarter back, and has shown himself a capable football player.

National Curling Club Meeting.

A special general meeting of the Grand National Curling Club of America will be held at the New-York Caledonian Club rooms, 8 and 10 Horatio Street, to-night, at 7:30, to elect a President, in the place of Gen. Banks, resigned because of ill health, and to transact other important business of interest to the curlers.

Vice President Alexander Thompson of Pittston, Penn., is expected to preside at the meeting, and a large number of the affiliated will be represented.

THE RUDD TICKET WENT THROUGH.

Driving Club Re-elects Most of the Old Executive Committee.

Fleetwood Park had its twenty-fifth anniversary celebrated at the opening of last season, and the official year of the Driving Club ended yesterday. The regular annual meeting of the club was held at the Hotel Metropole last night. Andrew Miller, who was elected President in December, 1894, was in the chair. Gen. Jacob Baix, Vice President, was also present, as well as the Secretary E. S. Hedges, the Treasurer, S. R. Clark, being the only absentee among the officers.

There was a small proportion of the full membership represented, but most of the active spirits in the club were on hand. The voting strength proved to be 29, while the Secretary's report shows that there are 415 names on the roll of members.

Business was conducted at a two-minute clip from the reading of reports to the election of an Executive Committee for next year, Secretary Hedges read the statement of the Treasurer, or more, properly Treasurers, as S. H. Mason, Jr., looked after the finances till well along in the season, and Mr. Clark completed the term. The report showed that the receipts for the year had exceeded the expenditures by $1,702.49, and that, against the liabilities of $9,876.12, there are assets to the amount of $12,628.14. This leaves a balance of $2,752.02, but as the uncollected bills foot up a little over $8,500, the club will require to raise some money to pay the rent for Fleetwood Park, and other outstanding debts.

The Secretary's own report consisted chiefly of a complete summary of the races trotted and paced at the track since the Spring opening, May 11 last. All the winners were given, along with the best time and the amount paid to each. Robert J. holds the track record by his mile in 2:04½ in the second heat of the free-for-all pace, and his average time, a fraction slower than 2:05, is also the lowest on Fleetwood. The trotting honors go to Azote, whose sensational second heat in 2:05½ also lowered the record for gelding at that gait, and came within a quarter of a second of the race record itself.

Of the 415 members already mentioned, 60 were added this year, but nobody seemed curious to learn why the attendance at an important meeting was so small. The only race programme that had resulted profitably was the one held during Grand Circuit week, in August. At this the net receipts from gate money, entrance fees, and other sources were $19,810, but the disbursements came within about $275 of the sum. The profits on the nine purses opened last February and guaranteed at $22,000 was over $11,000, but the loss on the classes offered later consumed that snug margin, and a few days' rain holidays. Of the debts, the heaviest one is $5,000 for rent of the grounds at Morrisania, due to the estate which A. Newbold Morris represents. Isaac Stelling asked if Fleetwood Park was still available, after hearing the report that it would be opened for new streets had any foundation in fact. President Miller replied that he had talked with Mr. Morris about six weeks ago, and the latter then thought that the lease could be renewed.

As there seemed to be no inclination to take up the reports in detail, they were passed over quickly and ordered approved. Then came the annual election of the Executive Committee, to consist of twelve members. Alexander Newburger moved for a Committee on Nominations, but agreed to John Rudd's amendment that a recess be taken and a ticket voted on. Before the temporary adjournment Samuel McMillan, who was President of the club for two years prior to Mr. Miller's tenure in office, and is now a Park Commissioner, said he hoped that all the present Directorate would be re-elected. He even wanted to introduce a resolution to that effect, but was too late. During the recess John Rudd, who has been prominent in the club for the last three years or more, distributed a printed ticket, which proved to be the winning one.

The new Executive Committee is made up as follows: James Butler, E. S. Hedges, L. A. Burke, S. H. Mason, Jr., H. R. Murray, John D. Barry, C. H. McDonald, John Rudd, D. R. Bradley, Thomas Rodgers, W. M. Halstead, and John E. Connolly. Some of the old officials, including President Miller and Vice President Baix, received a few votes. Messrs. Hedges, Burke, Mason, McDonald, and "Boss" Rudd himself got the full strength of twenty-nine ballots. From this committee the officers are to be chosen, and as Mr. Hedges is the only one of the old batch elected to serve again, there will be new blood at the head of affairs.

THEY MET BETTER MEN.

English Athletes So Explain Their Defeat Here Last Summer.

The annual dinner of the London Athletic Club was held recently, and those athletes who visited this country last Summer explained their defeat to their clubmates.

The principal absentee from the visitors' ranks was C. A. Bradley, the 100-yard champion, but among the other internationals who supported the Chairman were Reginald Williams, G. S. Robertson, G. Jordan, and Godfrey Shaw. All these had something to say on the matter of the recent match between the New-York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club. Their remarks were preceded by Mr. Montague Shearman's observations. The burden of his speech was that the defeat of the Englishmen was due to the fact that they met better men—men who were better trained, and, moreover, men whose good form was in a great measure due to unanimity and the patriotic spirit which prevailed from one end to the other of America. England's only chance of reversing its defeat was by a spirit of unanimity equal to that which prevailed on the other side.

A toast—"The London Athletic Club Team in America"—proposed by another speaker, had really been dealt with by Mr. Shearman, and it was to this toast, in reality, that Messrs. Godfrey Shaw, Reginald Williams, and G. S. Robertson replied.

Reginald Williams remarked that the Englishmen's defeat was mainly attributable to the way in which the Americans had been trained, and to the rather lax way in which the laws affecting amateurs in America were enforced. He knew for a fact that one man whom he had previously known as an amateur in Scotland competed alternately as an amateur and a professional in America, and this was one of the men pitted against them in the recent international match. The New-York Athletic Club was, in reality, a social club with an athletic annex, of which any man who was good enough could become a member by paying a nominal sum.

Godfrey Shaw attributed the defeat of the Englishmen to the way in which the Americans were trained. For something like three months before the match they ran twice per day.

Mr. Jordan, in replying on behalf of the 'Varsities, also touched on the American question, and thought that before England entered into negotiations for a further match a proper understanding as to the amateur question should be arrived at between the two countries.

ICE YACHTING SEASON BEGUN.

Races on Orange Lake in a Strong Breeze with Good Ice.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club had a perfect day for its annual regatta at Orange Lake to-day, and a series of fine races was witnessed by a large assemblage of people. The wind was from the northeast, strong and steady, the air crisp and cold, ice like a mirror, distance ten miles for each race over a triangular course. The officials were: Vice Commodore Kidd, Frank G. Wood, Robert Whitehill, and William C. Gibb.

The first race was for the Challenge Cup of 1888, held by Dr. Kidd during the last year, open to all boats. The entries were Troubler, owned by Robert Kernahan; Cold Wave, owned by H. C. Higginson; Tony, owned by H. Knifflin; Snowdrift, owned by Willet Kidd; Frolic, owned by H. Kniffin; Flying Jib, owned by Frank G. Wood. The race was won by the Snowdrift, Capt. Merritt, of Low Point, acting as sailing master. Time—37:40. Frolic was second, in 38:35; Cold Wave third, in 38:38.

Next came the race for the Van Nostrand Cup, open to boats of second and third classes only. Dr. Kidd's boat made a good run for it, but was disqualified, having made too close a turn at the west stake, knocking it down. Capt. Merritt continued, however, and while the time did not count in the result, came in ahead in 34 minutes. The entries were: Snowdrift, owned by Willett Kidd; Troubler, owned by Robert Kernahan; Frolic, owned by H. Kniffin; Cold Wave, owned by H. C. Higginson; Flying Jib, owned by Frank G. Wood. Won by the Frolic in 35:42.

The third race was for the Championship Pennant, presented by Vice Commodore Kidd, and held by him last year. The entries were: Snowdrift, owned by Willett Kidd; Tony, owned by H. Kniffin; Frolic, owned by H. Kniffin; Flying Jib, owned by Frank G. Wood; Ice King, owned by J. B. Quinlan; Troubler, owned by Robert Kernahan; Cold Wave, owned by H. C. Higginson. Won by Snowdrift in 31:54; Troubler second, 32:23; Frolic, third, 32:35; Cold Wave fourth, 33:48.

The Harper match, ten miles, to be finished inside of 35 minutes, open to all boats, was the last of the day, and the only one with a mishap. In making the second stake the Troubler, Ice King, and Flying Jib came together and so delayed the race that it could not be finished in the time allotted, and was postponed. The men were not hurt, but the boats were slightly damaged.

Lord Dunraven Not Coming Yet.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Lord Dunraven, who was a passenger on the White Star Line steamer Germanic, which yesterday ran into and sank the steamer Cumbrae near the mouth of the Mersey and was compelled to put back to Liverpool, has returned to London. Lord Dunraven will make a new arrangement with the New-York Yacht Club relative to his presence at the inquiry into the charges made by him against the Defender syndicate.

Capt. Barr Married.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—Capt. Charles Barr, who commanded Mr. George Gould's yacht Vigilant in her races with the Prince of Wales's Britannia, was married on Monday to the daughter of a Mr. Smith, a maker of nautical instruments, of this place.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The work on the steam yacht for P. A. B. Widener at Nixon's yard is progressing favorably. The yacht will be 225 feet over all, 183 feet on the water line, 28 feet beam, and 11 feet 6 inches draught. She will have a single screw, with engines by Sullivan; cylinders 18, 28, and 42 by 28 inches. There will be a house 137 feet long from the foremast aft.

—Capt. Hank Haff of the Defender has gone to Deer Island, Me., to get as many of the Defender's crew as possible to testify before the New-York Yacht Club investigating committee.

—C. C. Converse has sold his yawl Alice to W. M. Wilson, who will spend the Winter cruising in Florida waters.

—It is very probable that there will be fifteen boats in the fleet of thirty-footers to be raced next season.

To be Presented to Austrian Government.

Two distinguished patrons of trotting in Europe left this city yesterday by the Augusta Victoria, after a visit of about a month to the United States. They are brothers, and both bear the title of Count de Guylai, their names being, respectively, Adolphe and Stephane. These two foreign fanciers reside in Austria, and Count Adolphe was mentioned earlier this week as the purchaser of the fashionably bred stallion Alcandre, W. R. Janvier of this city, who sold the black trotter for the snug sum of $8,000, says that he will be presented to the Austrian Government immediately on his arrival at Vienna. Up to last Friday Count Adolphe had never seen Alcandre, but he was so pleased with the upheaded son of Alcyone that the purchase money, which had been held on approval, was promptly paid over in crisp one-thousand-dollar notes.

New Stalls at the Garden.

The sidewalks of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, skirting the Madison Square Garden, will be shortly torn up, and beneath them will be built extensive vaults, running the whole length of the street. Beneath these sidewalks and in the vaults there will be erected between 150 and 200 stalls for horses. The poor accommodations for horses was made plain at the Horse Show of this year, and as this Horse Show is one of the most prominent features of New-York, and a fixture at the Garden, these fine stalls at great expense have been built by the Garden company.

Pine Wood Stud Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Pine Wood Stud was incorporated with the Secretary of State today, to carry on the breeding of horses and the business of boarding and dealing in horses at White Plains. The capital is $10,000, and the Directoar are Henry B. Welsh of White Plains and Walter A. Spellman and Elbert T. Riddick of New-York City.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold a set of indoor games in conjunction with Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Jan. 27. The following programme of events has been arranged: 75 yards, handicap; 75 yards, (National Guard;) 220 yards, handicap; 440 yards, handicap; 880 yards, handicap; 880 yards, (National Guard;) 880 yards, novice; 1 mile, handicap; running high jump; 1 mile relay race for championship of the National Guard.

—The Cathedral Athletic Association and Company A, Twelfth Regiment, are preparing the programme for a set of indoor games.

—Company I, Twelfth Regiment, and the New West Side Athletic Club will hold a set of games Feb. 20.

Bicycles.

XMAS

for

Boys and Girls.

What will please a child as much and combine as much pleasure with healthful exercise as a **QUEEN TRICYCLE?** Elegantly finished, with richly upholstered easy spring seat, nickel trimmings, adjustable pedals and seat which can be altered to suit children of different ages, and graceful movements are found only in the **QUEEN TRICYCLE,** With and without rubber tires. Prices from $5.00 up, according to size.

Queen City Bicycles.

We are the first to offer lightweight 20-inch boy's pneumatic tire bicycles "for 5-year olds," and we have them from that size up, also 20-inch pneumatic, ball-bearing girl's bicycle with drop frame, $35.00. **GEO. N. PIERCE & CO.,** Buffalo, N. Y., makers of **"PIERCE" BICYCLES.** For sale at New-York office, **105 Chambers St.**

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party of limited numbers will leave NEW-YORK MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, for a

Grand Tour

—TO—

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The tour through Japan will be much more comprehensive than is usually made, and there will be longer sojourns at all the chief cities and points of interest. In China there will be visits to **Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.**

In connection with the foregoing, a tour through the

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,

with visits to Honolulu, Hilo, the Volcano of Kilauea, &c.

December 10, and on other dates in January, February, and March—Tours to California.

January 15—Special Tour through the Mediterranean Countries.

January 24 and February 14—Tours to Mexico.

March 21, May 16, May 23, June 20, and July 4—Tours to Southern, Central, and Northern Europe.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning particular trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

Dry Goods.

The "Popular Shop."

FOR ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS, ENGLISH AND OUTING THINGS of individual style and reasonable cost, the exclusive importance of JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.

Velvet Easy Chairs, "Liberty" Velvet Cushions, "Liberty" Slipper Stools, Wicker Cosy Chairs, Lace Drop Screens, Mahogany Secretaries, Forest Oak Tables, Oaken Pipe Racks, Decorated Dish Racks, Blue Mugs and Tankards, " Clocks & Candlesticks, " Jugs and Tea Caddies, " Plates and Platters, Historical Blue Plates, and Some Good Carved Black Oak Furniture.

THE "LIBERTY" THINGS OF THE "POPULAR SHOP" ARE NOT TO BE HAD ELSEWHERE.

☞ Leisurely Inspection is Cordially Invited.

42d ST. W. { AT THE SIGN OF
AT 5th AVE. { THE "POPULAR SHOP."

(Trademarks Reg'd.)

Pianos.

A. B. CHASE PIANOS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNexcelled for durability, superb tone and perfection of action; please call and examine before purchasing. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 5 EAST.—Large room, fourth floor, southern exposure; suitable for gentlemen; with breakfast or board.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable third and fourth floor rooms, with baths; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST., 61 WEST, BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avs.—Rooms, with board, for parties requiring excellent accommodations and willing to pay accordingly; references required.

Board Wanted.

NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, WITHIN 40 Minutes of Bridge.—Gentleman desires good room, with board, in private, exclusive family of adults; old-fashioned, quiet neighborhood preferred; highest references furnished, and none without equal commendation, or having other boarders, need reply; oblige, when answering, to give some guiding particulars, and definitely state terms, which must not exceed $30 per month. CREDENTIALS, Box 203, Times.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly line of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the right with a radius 230 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,020 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19.176 feet for a distance of 38.74 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.35 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

DR. D. H. M'ALPIN'S BRIDE

Miss Emma Rockefeller Wedded at "Rockwood Hall."

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DECORATIONS

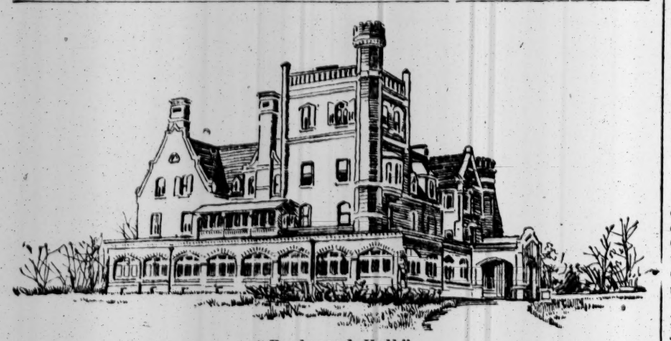
The Country Home of the Bride's Parents Near Tarrytown Crowded With Guests.

MUSIC BY A CHOIR AND AN ORCHESTRA

A Reception and Buffet Breakfast After the Ceremony—Many Handsome Gifts from Friends.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Miss Emma Rockefeller, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, and niece of John D. Rockefeller, was married to-day at noon to Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., of 673 Fifth Avenue, New-York, a son of David H. McAlpin, and a brother of Major Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Morton.

The ceremony took place at Rockwood Hall, the country seat of the bride's parents, on the Hudson, between this town and Sing Sing. The wedding was one of the most elaborate that has ever taken place in the neighborhood of New-York or in the city itself. There were present a great throng of people prominent in the social life of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities.



"Rockwood Hall."
Where Miss Emma Rockefeller and Dr. D. H. McAlpin, Jr., Were Married Yesterday.

These guests were conveyed from New-York by two special trains over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, both of which arrived at their destination about one hour before the ceremony. These trains stopped in front of Mr. Rockefeller's estate and the guests were met by carriages and driven over the picturesque driveways to Rockwood Hall.

When the guests reached the house they found there a scene of marvelous beauty. Probably no such floral decorations have been seen at any other house wedding. Rockwood Hall was fairly transformed into a great conservatory, and the hangings and festoons of thousands of roses, violets, orchids, lilies of the valley, and other flowers made the scene one long to be remembered.

The main hall was decorated with asparagus vines, relieved here and there with clusters of American Beauty roses, tied with large bows of wide scarlet ribbon. The three immense gothic columns which support the ceiling were hidden with English holly, studded with bunches of American Beauty roses.

The ceremony took place in the large music room, which is between the library and drawing room. The archways between these rooms had heavy portieres of flowers, while the archways leading to the halls were draped with curtains of asparagus vines, dotted with bridesmaid's roses. Guarding the main entrance to the music room was a magnificant floral gate composed of 500 roses, 500 sprays of lilies of the valley, and many ferns.

It was in the music room that the decorations were the most lavish. Over a dais several inches high, on the floor of which was spread a handsome rug, was a floral canopy, Gothic in style, over twelve feet in height and eight feet square. The dais was placed in front of a superb mantel of onyx. The canopy was composed of bridesmaid's roses, lilies of the valley, and asparagus vines. The back of the canopy was made of masses of ferns, contrasting with the pink and white effect of the canopy itself. Draped from the canopy was wide white satin ribbon, caught on the side with a Louis XVI. bow. An aisle was formed of white satin ribbon extending the full length of the hall and music room, a distance of fully 150 feet.

The wide veranda on the southern side of the house, and which, adjoining the music and drawing rooms, had been inclosed in glass for the occasion, was draped with tapestry and flowers. On the floor of the veranda were placed soft rugs. It was on this veranda that Nahan Franko's string orchestra of forty pieces was placed, as well as the organ and the harp which were used for the wedding music.

It was shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning when Mr. Franko and his orchestra began the presentation of the following selections:

1. Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
   The Franko Festival Orchestra.
2. Prize Song, "Meistersinger".....Wagner
   Violin solo by Nahan Franco.
3. Bridal Procession, from "Lohengrin".Wagner
   The Franko Festival Orchestra, with organ.
4. Largo .....Handel
   Violin solo by Nahan Franko, accompanied by orchestra, harp, and organ.
5. Anthem.....R. H. Warren
   Choir from St. Bartholomew's Church of New-York, orchestra, harp, and organ directed by the composer.
6. Bridal chorus, from "Lohengrin"...Wagner
   Chorus and orchestra.

March of the Bridal Procession.

The bridal procession formed in a room at the extreme northern end of the main room, and just as the chimes of the clock in the great hallway struck the hour of noon the march to the music room was begun.

At the head of the procession was the choir of forty voices from St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York. The members of the choir walked in couples, singing, as they went through the aisle, "The Voice that Breathes O'er Eden." This processional hymn was beautifully sung, and without accompaniment.

Following the choir came the ushers in the following order: William Sanderson Brown and Benjamin B. McAlpin, a son of Gen. McAlpin and nephew of the bridegroom; P. Avery Rockefeller, brother of the bride, and Alfred L. Dennis; Oliver G. Jennings and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., cousin of the bride; Dr. William Chittenden Lusk, son of Dr. Lusk, and James G. Gardiner. The ushers wore gray trousers with fine black stripes, and black frock coats, and in their white scarfs were pearl pins, souvenirs from the bridegroom. Their gloves were of gray suède.

After the ushers walked two little flower girls, Adelina Pyle and Sarah Pyle, nieces of the bridegroom. They wore frocks of pink satin and large Gainsborough hats, and carried baskets containing lilies of the valley.

Following the flower girls was the maid of honor, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, a sister of the bride. Her gown was of pink silk, and she wore a picturesque hat of the same material. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley, tied with white satin ribbon.

The bride came next, on the arm of her father. Her gown was of rich ivory satin, made in Princesse style, and was trimmed with Venetian lace. On the front of the skirt was a deep flounce of lace, and a draped scarf caught up here and there with clusters of orange blossoms. The front of the corsage was of pleated chiffon, and had trimmings of lace, which fell over the bouffant elbow sleeves. The train was of Venetian lace, and was fully five yards long. The veil, which almost covered the train, was secured to the hair by a tiara of diamonds.

The choir joined the orchestra and organist on the veranda back of the canopy. The ushers halted at the gateway to the music room, and formed a double line in the ribbon aisle. The flower girls, the maid of honor, and the bride and her father proceeded down the aisle, and then the ushers followed them.

Awaiting the coming of the bride, at the canopy, were the bridegroom and his brother, Charles W. McAlpin, who acted as best man. They stood to the south of the canopy, and wore gray trousers, gray suède gloves and black frock coats. The bridegroom wore a boutonnière of lilies of the valley, and the best man one of white carnations.

While the bridal procession proper was approaching the entrance to the music room, the "Bridal Chorus," from "Lohengrin," was rendered by the choir and orchestra.

When the bride reached the canopy the bridegroom stepped forward, took her hand, and conducted her to the dais, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New-York for about forty years, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harris of Yonkers.

While the service was being read, Barnaby's anthem, "O Perfect Love," was sung by the choir, with organ and orchestra accompaniment.

At the close of the ceremony and during the reception the choir and orchestra rendered Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," from "Midsummer Night's Dream."

During the ceremony only the immediate members of the family and a few intimate friends were in the room with the bridal party, the guests standing in the drawing room, the library, and the great hall. As soon as Dr. Harris had pronounced the couple man and wife the guests were admitted to the room to offer their congratulations.

Congratulations and Gifts.

The reception, which lasted nearly an hour, was followed by a wedding breakfast in the banquet hall. At the conclusion of the reception, and when the bridal party formed to go to the banquet hall, the choir and orchestra rendered the march from "Tannhäuser." The bridal party sat at a table which was decorated with white orchids and lilies of the valley, and the guests were served from a buffet. The decorations of the room were in lavender orchids, and palms.

There were about 400 guests at the wedding. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Miller Gould, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Flagler, Arthur Sturgis, Worthington Whitehouse, Dr. William Lusk, the Misses Lusk, Col. Henry B. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, Miss Alta Rockefeller, Reginald Jaffray, Thomas B. Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hunter McAlpin, Gen. and Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, Mrs. James McVicker, Howard S. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harkness Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Edward R. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, and Mrs. Thomas Payton.

A large number of very costly presents were received by the young couple. Among these presents are a large number of jewels and gold and silverware. The present from the bridegroom's father is a fully furnished house, at 9 East Fifty-fifth Street, which the young couple will occupy early next year upon their return from their wedding trip. They left Rockwood Hall about 2 P. M., being followed by a shower of rice.

"ROCKWOOD HALL."

The Magnificent Country Seat of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Rockwood Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller's country seat, is situated about midway between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, N. Y., on what was formerly the William H. Aspinwall estate.

The house is divided into two parts, which may be designated as the main part and an L. The main part is square and has three stories and an attic. Through each one of these stories runs a hallway from east to west, and hallways run from the centre through the south wing to the L. Each hall has a large old-fashioned fireplace.

The hall on the ground floor is entered through wide doors at each of its three ends opening out on to the veranda, and by wide double doors leading to the vestibule of the porte cochère, which is really the main entrance. At the left of the entrance is a large coat room for gentlemen. It has an elaborately carved massive oak bench, set in a recess formed of great carved pillars.

The main hall is paved in mosaic, and the walls are of American oak to the ceiling. The ceiling is of elaborate papier-maché work in a series of domes, each fitted with five electric chandeliers. The fireplace in this hall is about the size of an ordinary room. It is decorated with mosaic work representing small Italian eagles fluttering among the flowers. This fireplace has at each side chimney-corner settles, sunk back deep into the wall, and about it on each side are two richly carved oak benches. There is an indicator over the fireplace, regulated by a gilded weathervane on the roof, which tells those sitting comfortably inside how the wind is blowing without.

The drawing room opens off this hallway at the left of the entrance. It has windows of stained glass, and from the golden ceiling depend seven electric chandeliers. The walls are exquisitely frescoed, and the mahogany woodwork is inlaid with designs in maple. Above the mosaic fireplace is a mantel of carved mahogany, with cherubs supporting a round mirror of French glass.

Adjoining the drawing room is a music room, with delicate green enamel work, walls of satinwood paneling, a ceiling of papier maché, and a marble fireplace. It is illuminated with hundreds of electric lights scattered here and there.

The library is in the southeast corner of the house. It is in dark English oak, with wainscoted walls, and has a Gothic ceiling and a black marble fireplace. All about the room and in the windows are seats of carved oak.

The dining room is on the opposite side of the hallway. Its walls, ceiling, and sideboard are of mahogany. The floor is inlaid with American oak. A bay window looks out on the Hudson River. The fireplace is of Sienna marble.

There is a billiard room in the southwest corner of the residence. It is decorated with American oak, the walls being wainscoted to the fresco-domed ceiling. A fireplace of onyx in light hues entirely fills one corner, and has a large crescent mirror above it.

In the northeast corner of the house is the breakfast room, wainscoted with panels of gum-tree wood, eight feet square, nearly to the ceiling, the space above being filled in with paintings representing Morning as pictured in mythology, interspersed with appropriate mottoes. The ceiling is of azure blue, with the figures and emblems of the zodiac in gold. The fireplace is of onyx.

The Grand Staircase.

The grand staircase that winds up through the centre of the mansion has elaborately carved balustrades, and opening from it at each half story are loggias built entirely of tiles in exquisite designs and colors. Windows of stained glass light the staircase from the loggias.

The second and third stories are devoted to sleeping apartments. A particular wood is used in finishing each chamber, and the onyx fireplaces differ in their shades of color. The fresco designs on the ceilings differ in each room from those in the others. Each chamber has a vestibule entrance, a dressing room, and a bathroom.

The attic is finished in white, with plain woodwork, and has a score or more of rooms for the servants.

Up in the round tower is a smoking room, and in the square tower a sewing room, and from both charming views of the surrounding country are to be had.

The culinary department is on a large scale. There are two elevators in the house, running from cellar to attic. One is an elegant passenger car; the other is for the servants and freight.

The entire house is heated by hot air. The rooms are not disfigured with registers, the heat finding entrance through apertures secreted in the footboards. Electric bells connect every part of the house with the page's room.

The house is built of granite from the quarries near Yonkers, and is absolutely fire-proof. It is asserted that a fire originating in any one of the rooms could be confined there by closing the doors and letting it burn itself out. The floors are of inlaid oak, polished. The roof is of tiles and firebrick painted red. At the rear of the house is a walled yard, and in it an icehouse of Ashley stone.

Two terraces surround the house. The first one is paved on the side toward the river with mosaic, and in front of it is the driveway to the main entrance. The second terrace is in front of the house and is sodded for tennis courts. Granite stairways lead from one terrace to the other.

The magnificent stables are a few rods from the house. They are two in number and are built of granite. The first is fitted with nearly fifty stalls in the most modern designs and paved with Nicolson blocks. The second stable is largely devoted to a riding court, and has a gallery. A little further away is the electric-light station which supplies light for the whole place and the house. At evening the roadways and all the groves are brilliantly lighted with incandescent lights.

The grounds, which comprise 815 acres, are kept in superb order. Two streams run through the grounds, and there are artificial ponds where ducks and swans are kept in the Summertime.

At the riverside is a fine wharf, to which the largest steamers may approach.

Mr. Rockefeller paid about $250,000 to the heirs of William H. Aspinwall for the land. The house and the improvements about it cost nearly $2,000,000. The property is picturesquely situated and has an interesting history. It is only a mile or two from the spot where André was captured in North Tarrytown, or Sleepy Hollow. It is on the old Albany Post Road. All about it are grand old country residences, owned by men of wealth and prominence. The Gould and T. C. Eastman estates are close by, and the residences of George C. Newton and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.

Mr. Rockefeller lives at this magnificent retreat most of the year and entertains large numbers of guests. In beauty and cost it is probably second only to that of George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, near Asheville, N. C.

Coburn—Carter.

The marriage of Miss Leonard Carter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Carter of 40 East Seventy-fifth Street, to Hewitt Coburn, Jr., was celebrated last evening, in the Madison Avenue Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Jones.

The best man was Alfred K. Kenyon of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Jackson of Chicago. She wore a skirt of pale-green satin, and a Louis XVI. coat of pink brocade. The bridesmaids were Miss Estelle Arnold, a daughter of Surrogate and Mrs. John H. V. Arnold, and Miss Georgie Scott, a daughter of Mrs. John Wilson Gibbs. They wore gowns of white satin, with lace ruffings and embroidery done in pearl.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with applique lace, and embroidered in pearl and Rhine stones. Her veil of applique lace, was secured to her hair with a band of orange blossoms and a diamond crescent. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and mignonette.

Little Miss Emma Halstead and Master Duncan Kingsland were the flower bearers. The ushers were William P. Hall, Clarence M. Carter, James Wilson, Charles G. Hall, Alfred P. Coburn, Oswald W. Uhle, Robert Morgenthau, and William H. Brainard.

A small reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents.

De Chambrun—Nichols.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The marriage of the Marquis de Chambrun, attaché of the French Legation at Washington, D. C., and Miss Margaret Reeves Nichols, daughter of Mrs. Bellamy Storer by a former marriage, was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Angels at noon to-day. The attendants were the bride's cousin, Miss Clara Longworth, and M. de Shonen, a cousin of the groom.

Mr. Joseph Nichols, the bride's brother, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, her cousin, Mr. Frederic Coudert of New-York, Mr. Horace Wilev of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Harold Binney of Philadelphia, were the ushers. Father O'Rourke officiated, assisted by Bishop Keane of Washington, Archbishop Elder, and Father Ardia.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin, with a long sweeping train, and bodice gracefully draped with soft falls of chiffon. The bridesmaid was gowned in white silk, with trimmings of chiffon.

The bride is one of the heirs of the Longworth estate, the richest landed property of Cincinnati. Her share is somewhere near $500,000. After the ceremony a reception was held at Rookwood, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Storer.

Goodyear—Schuyler.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Miss Elizabeth Ann Schuyler of Chittenango, N. Y., was married this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock to Lucius B. Goodyear of Camden, N. Y., at the home of her niece, Mrs. Casimer J. Vieau of 207 South First Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles S. Lane of the First Presbyterian Church.

The bride is a grand-niece of Gen. Philip Schuyler. Her father was Capt. Barnet Schuyler.

The wedding was attended only by the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Costello of New-York, J. E. Smith of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dale of New-York, Dr. and Mrs. Merritt, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stecker of Mount Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear will spend the Winter in Florida. Their home will be at Camden, N. Y.

MacCallum—Curtiss.

Miss Agnes Isabel Curtiss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks Curtiss of 957 St. Nicholas Avenue, was married last evening to Harry MacCallum. The ceremony took place in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss.

George L. Curtiss acted as best man, and Miss Julia Curtiss, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Edna Green and Miss Evelyn Hickok were the bridesmaids. The ushers were Lee Curtiss, Charles Kelly, Andrew Evans, Alexander Burgess, and Samuel P. Conklin.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin, the skirt and bodice being elaborately trimmed with point lace, the lace on the bodice being caught up with clusters of orange blossoms. The tulle veil was secured with a diamond star. The bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

A reception followed, at the home of the bride's parents.

Sherman—Bartlett.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The wedding to-day of Miss Bertha Bartlett of this city to Mr. Charles M. Sherman of Chicago attracted many distinguished guests to the country home of Mr. Columbus O'Donnell Lee, a few miles outside of Baltimore, where the ceremony was performed. A party from Washington included Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Senator and Mrs. John Sherman. Mr. Tecumseh Sherman was the best man.

The bride is a daughter of the late Gen Joseph Bartlett, United States Army, and the groom is a nephew of Senator Sherman

Bayley—Blakeman.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Miss Ruth Blakeman, daughter of the late W. W. Blakeman of Mount Vernon, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Blakeman of New-York City, was married this evening at her residence, 148 West Fourth Street, to William H. Bayley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles S. Lane.

Mr. Bayley is a nephew of A. L. Reynolds, with whom he is associated in business.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Among those who will receive informally to-day are Mrs. Edward Bruce of 101 West Eighty-first Street, Mrs. Jefferson De Ment Thompson of 12 West Eighteenth Street, Mrs. W. Allen Barker and Miss Hunt of 7 West Forty-ninth Street, Mrs. Frank Littlefield of 38 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Mme. Van Norman of 280 West Seventy-first Street, Mrs. Jacob Erving Ward and Mrs. Andros E. Kitchell of 18 West Tenth Street, Mrs. George M. Leventritt of 74 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Mrs. C. Newbold Black and Miss Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The wedding of Miss Florrie Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ward, to Thomas Edgar Tripler, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Tripler, will take place on the afternoon of Dec. 18, in the Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The reception will be given at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hewitt of 108 West Eighty-sixth Street will give an "at home" on Dec. 17, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., and after 8 o'clock, to introduce their daughter, Miss Maude Hewitt. Mrs. Charles H. Stone will assist in receiving.

Mrs. M. M. Granger has issued cards for the début of her daughter, Miss Ethel Granger, on Dec. 18, at 140 Muskingum Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio. Mrs. Granger is a niece of Senator John Sherman, and a sister of Mrs. Alfred Hoyt of New-York. She is a graduate of Ogontz.

Mrs. Rook and Miss Edith Rook of New-York will remain in Paris until Dec. 23, and will then join friends at Nice. Later they will be guests for a week of the Larchers, whose villa at Cannes commands a magnificent view and is noted for its fine orangery and pink laurel trees.

Cards have been received here from Justice and Mrs. Russell of Canton, N. Y., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jessie Russell, to Clifford Wayne Harrison of this city. The wedding will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 17, in Grace Church, Canton, and a large reception will follow at Sunnyslope, the home of the Russells.

The Friday and Saturday Evening Dancing Class organized by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church of 36 West Twelfth Street, will hold its next meeting to-night. The patronesses receiving will be Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Walter Oakley, and Mrs. Church. Thomas Savage Clay will lead the cotillion. This class is very popular, and numbers among its members many of the prettiest of this and last Winter's débutantes, with sophomores from Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Colleges, who make it a point to be present at all the dances.

A Christmas sale and concert will be given by the Daisy Fields Guild, in the ballroom of the Waldorf, to-morrow, from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children, which is situated at Englewood, N. J. Luncheon, afternoon tea, and supper will be served at the refreshment tables. A prestidigitator will give a performance in the afternoon, and in the evening the Princeton Banjo Sextet and the Amherst Alumni Quartet will give a concert. Fancy articles, dolls, candy, flowers, Jack Horner pie, and various other things will be on sale at tables presided over by members of the guild.

Mrs. John L. Riker of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, will give a large tea to-morrow to introduce her daughter, Miss Mattina Riker. There will be a large number of young women to assist in receiving, and among these will be Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Miss Frances Townsend, Miss Leverich, Miss May Harper, Miss Martha Jacob, Miss May Low, and Miss Helen Clarkson.

Mrs. George Flint Warren, Jr., of 239 West Seventy-first Street will receive informally on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Norman Frecker will give a reception this afternoon at her apartments in the Nevada, at the Boulevard and Seventieth Street. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Emily Grisby.

Under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, the first of a series of conferences will be held in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, at 11 A. M. next Tuesday. Bishop Potter will make an address on "Co-operation in Methods of Relief," and Mrs. C. R. Lowell will speak on "Out of Door Relief; Its Uses and Abuses." The committee in charge is composed of Miss Kate Bond, Chairman; Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. S. Bradhurst Clark, Mrs. W. Harman Brown, Mrs. J. F. Taplet, Mrs. John Erving, Miss L. L. Williams, Miss Lucy Kean, Miss Gertrude Sackett, and Mrs. F. S. Sellew.

The annual dinner of the Williams Alumni Association of New-York will be held next Tuesday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, in the ballroom of the Waldorf. It is expected that President Carter of Williams College will be present, although he has been unable yet definitely to accept the committee's invitation to speak. Among those who will reply to the toasts are President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, James W. Alexander of Princeton University, Hamilton Wright Mable, Prof. John H. Hewitt, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and Sewell Tappen Tyng. The Executive Committee, of which Mr. Bainbridge Colby is Chairman, is composed of Charles W. West, Benjamin Norton, Charles H. Knight, Frederick Geller, Dr. Henry S. Leake, and the Rev. John H. Dennison. Arrangements have been made by the committee for informal meetings and "smokers" in the banquet hall of the Waldorf on Feb. 11 and April 14, at 8:30 P. M.

Miss Marcia Roosevelt Scovel was introduced to society yesterday afternoon by her mother, Mrs. Edward Brooks Scovel. The débutante has lived the greater part of her life abroad, and only returned to this country about six weeks ago. She is a granddaughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Roosevelt, who many years ago had a handsome house in Union Square, where they entertained very lavishly.

The musicale which Miss Lillie Berg is to give to-night at the home of Miss Annie Brown, 715 Fifth Avenue, will bring out a large number of prominent people. Miss Berg will be assisted by Miss Florence Gale and others.

Capt. and Mrs. Harrison and their son sailed yesterday for Naples. They will spend the Winter with Mrs. Harrison's grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Henry Davis, at Villa Floridiana. Mrs. Alexander Henry Davis and Miss Henry Davis will spend the remainder of December in Boston and Washington, sailing in January to join Major Alexander Henry Davis at Liverpool, whence they will proceed to Villa Floridiana for the remainder of the Winter.

Miss Cornelia Robb, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb of 23 Park Avenue, is visiting Miss Harriet Corning, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, at Tawassagunshee, the country establishment of the Cornings, at Kenwood, near Albany. Miss Robb was the guest of honor on Tuesday at a luncheon given by Miss Huybertie Landsing Pruyn. The other guests were Miss Parker, Miss Anna Parker, Miss Grace Marvin, and Miss Pauline Townsend.

The first of the Prospect Heights Assemblies for this season was held last night at the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The matrons were Mrs. David A. Boody, Mrs. Jacob G. Dettmer, Mrs. James E. Hayes, Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. George P. Tangeman, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff. The committee in charge was composed of Carroll J. Post, Jr., James H. Mairs, Timothy L. Woodruff, C. D. Smithers, Dr. J. Bion Bogart, and Frederick H. Webster.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Miss Walker of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ernart, Miss Helen Post, Miss Mary Post, Willis Terry, Miss Wurster, Miss Florence Guertin, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Miss Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, Mrs. William A. Denny of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Andrew Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, W. M. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, Mrs. Stephen R. Post, W. H. Chambers, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Munoz, E. H. Lott, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Polak, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hawley, John Calfin Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kerr, H. H. Dougherty, Henry B. Vanderveer, W. A. Luckenbach, Charles C. Mason, Miss Mason, George F. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Ford C. Farnsworth, De Witt Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rossiter, Charles E. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, F. R. Kellogg, E. T. Horwill, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar F. Luckenbach, Charles L. Livingston, J. C. Cropsey, Harry C. Van Cleaf, Miss Du Mont, Guy Loomis, Miss Tate, Francis L. Noble, John S. Fiske, C. A. Cone, Lathrop C. Harper, J. P. Tilden, Miss Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Curtiss, J. P. Harper, Miss Ross, F. J. Cunningham, J. H. Mairs, Miss Pitkin, L. L. Hayes, G. Herbert Henshay, and J. W. Adams.

PATRIARCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Magistrate Wentworth, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, ordered that Julius Grant Graham of 26 Bogerum Street, Brooklyn, foreman for the Cloubrock Steam Boiler Company, 240 Lafayette Street, Brooklyn, be taken before the Coroner, on a technical charge of homicide. The boiler company was employed in putting a boiler into the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Contrary to cautions from the hotel management, William Anderson and another employe jumped on the ashes elevator, to ride down. When about four feet below the sidewalk, the supporting chains gave way, and the elevator fell. Some of the heavy iron with which it was loaded fell upon Anderson and killed him.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for the aged couple whom it desires to place in a home: Mrs. Mary J. Walker, $100; "H. S.," $25; Miss Alice and Miss R. Butler, $20 each; David Lydig, $10; M. W. Benjamin, Mrs. John Ellis Blake, James E. Boyd, Charles W. Drake, "A Sympathizing Friend," Mrs. Adam, Mrs. H. J. K., $5 each; "M. A.," $2; Carl B. T. A.," and "G. E. A.," $1 each. As $150 are still needed to make up the required amount, further contributions for the permanent provision of this worthy old couple are earnestly desired.

—James Cassidy, the private watchman at the new building of Cooper & Co., Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, who was under arrest for the shooting of James McDonald, a discharged workman, on the night of Oct. 2, was arraigned for the sixth time in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. As on each of the five other dates, McDonald failed to put in his appearance, and on motion of Mr. Friend, counsel for Cassidy, he was discharged and the complaint dismissed.

—Antonio Lusardi, who lives at 95 West Houston Street, and is a bartender employed at 161 Prince Street, was sentenced by Justice Hinsdale in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to pay a fine of $200 or go to the city prison for thirty days for a violation of the excise law. For the third time within three months, on Sunday, Nov. 24, Lusardi was arrested because he sold a policeman a glass of whisky. Lusardi pleaded guilty.

—In a Sixth Avenue department store yesterday, the private detective of the company saw a well-dressed woman slip eight silk handkerchiefs and a picture frame under her coat, and start to walk out. She was arrested, and arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where she gave the name of Mary Smith, of Newark, Jersey, which she admitted was false. Magistrate Kudlich held the woman for trial in $300 bail.

—Ten-year-old Louis Aiello and his father, Antonio Aiello of 333 East Eleventh Street, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held under $2,500 bonds for examination to-morrow. The boy was arrested for passing a counterfeit quarter. It is thought that this may lead to the arrest of others who have been passing counterfeit small change on east side shops.

—The Old Guard Major Thomas E. Sloan, will hold a reception Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Prof. Rampone of the Old Guard Band will arrange the musical programme. Boxes and seats may be obtained of Capt. George Green, at the Hotel Metropole, and Capt. H. L. Faris, 86 New Street, and at the armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

—The second of the three special Advent half-hour services will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at noon to-day. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, will deliver the second of his three addresses to business men in connection with this service.

—Amendments proposed to the by-laws of the Produce Exchange for the protection of the Gratuity Fund, already printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, were posted on the Exchange bulletin yesterday. The members will vote on them Jan. 15.

—An Italian laborer whose name is supposed to be Luigi Mazzela, was instantly killed while at work on Independence Avenue, King's Bridge, yesterday afternoon, by a heavy stone falling on him. His body was removed to the King's Bridge Police Station.

—Knickerbocker Council, No. 572, Royal Arcanum will hold its annual reception at Reilly's restaurant, 306 West Thirteenth Street, at 5:30 this evening. There will be an election of officers, and the initiation of candidates.

—Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Steele yesterday retired forty laborers in his department. Mr. Steele explained that the work of the department was growing less and that this was an annual occurrence.

—The alumnae of the Normal College will give their semi-annual tea this afternoon from 3 to 6 at 446 East Seventy-second Street.

Brooklyn.

—The City of Brooklyn yesterday, at foreclosure sale, purchased the property in Douglass Street at the entrance of Prospect Park, for $7,000. The property was formerly owned by Col. John Y. Culyer. Col. Culyer purchased the land in 1884, but had not paid the interest or taxes upon the property since that time. The taxes and interest amounted to more than the city paid for the property. It was the first sale of property for foreclosure of mortgage on the east side lands.

—Charles A. Merritt, manager of the Arlington Hotel, Fulton and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, obtained an injunction from Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, restraining Isidore M. Bon, the owner, from continuing proceedings to dispossess him. Mr. Bon claims that Mr. Merritt owes $1,900 rent, while Mr. Merritt says he has a claim against Mr. Bon for $3,400. The hearing on the stay will be Dec. 19.

—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday the District Attorney moved to discharge Charles McKennon, indicted for murder in the second degree, for killing his brother-in-law, William H. Griffin, Aug. 31. The District Attorney held that there was no possibility of securing conviction. Justice Clement took the papers and reserved decision.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday allowed a motion to vacate an attachment obtained against Frank W. and Nellie Darren by George W. and Brewster Conklin, to recover $385.16 for feed furnished their stable in Ralph Avenue. The Justice held that the plaintiff's papers were of meagre proof and speculative.

—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons, delivered an address before women in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. She is trying to raise $1,000 for the purpose of putting new windows in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

—The Kings County Commissioners of Charities want the Board of Supervisors to raise $200,000 by a bond issue to pay the expenses of the department from Aug. 1 next to Jan. 1, 1897. No provision has been made by the Board of Estimate for these wants, and the county and city expenses become due Jan. 1.

—Michael Meehan sued William H. Sturges for $10,000 damages for personal injuries in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Brown, yesterday. Meehan was digging a cellar for Sturges and the wall fell in upon him. The defendant alleges that the injuries were due to the plaintiff's carelessness.

—The plant of the Locker & Carter cordage works, Park and Classon Avenues, and Graham Street, is to be sold by the Sheriff Jan. 24 to satisfy a claim of $113,000 against the company by the executors of Lawrence Waterbury. The Tucker & Carter Company were members of the Cordage Trust.

—William Loomis, who was arrested a week ago, having in his possession a combination drill and drag, used, it is alleged, for forcing safes, has been identified as a Western bank robber. He was held by Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court for examination.

—Joseph A. Burr, Joseph C. Hendrix, and George H. Southard, the commission to determine whether the Nassau Electric Railroad Company should lay tracks in Union Street, will meet next Tuesday in Room 24, 350 Fulton Street, to hear persons opposed to the line.

—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Hannah Pearl began suit against Charles R. Macauley of 627 Fifth Avenue for $10,000 damages for personal injuries caused Nov. 13, 1894, by the defendant's horse running into and knocking her down, inflicting severe injuries.

—John Degroff, fifty-one years old, of Fifteenth Avenue and Main Street, Bath Beach, early yesterday evening was knocked down by a trolley car on the West End Railroad and his leg was broken. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

—Assistant Corporation Counsel Howard O. Wood resigned yesterday. His salary was $3,500. His resignation has been accepted. Assistant Corporation Counsel Mudge and Yonge resigned some time ago, but they are working for the county.

—The proceedings taken by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company to compel a review of the assessment on its property have been sent to a referee by Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

—Harry Moran, alias "Handsome Harry," was turned over to the New-Jersey authorities yesterday. He was arrested some time ago, charged with having stolen diamonds valued at $3,000.

—Edmund Schwindel, the janitor of the Ewen Street Police Court, resigned yesterday. He was forced out, it is said, in order to make

Friday
December 13-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NO UNIFORMS FOR THEM

Two of Mr. Constable's Best Men Leave the Building Department.

"GERMAN BAND" CAPS BAD ENOUGH

Henri D. Dickinson Tells How Brass Buttons Will Hamper the Work of Inspectors — Warren H. Titus's Opinion.

The announced intention of Superintendent Constable of the Building Department to put all his subordinates in uniform—Inspectors engineers, clerks, and messengers, in fact, the whole force under his control—has already deprived the department of two of the best sanitary experts in the service—men who have been in it for years. Rather than submit to what they deemed a degradation in wearing a uniform they resigned.

They are Henri D. Dickinson and Warren H. Titus. Both these men are educated and skilled sanitary engineers, and were employed as inspectors in the division of plumbing and ventilation. Since leaving the department they have commenced business on their own account. Both are college graduates.

Mr. Dickinson was appointed an Inspector in the division of plumbing and ventilation upon the organization of that division under the Health Department fifteen years ago, while Prof. Chandler of Columbia College was at the head of that department. He had been continued in the service under different administrations, and upon the transfer of the division to the Department of Buildings, three years ago, he still remained in the service. But when Superintendent Constable promulgated the order to don uniforms Mr. Dickinson promptly resigned.

"The order for putting the men in uniform I consider an outrage upon the skilled men in the employ of the department," said Mr Dickinson to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. It is a reflection on their character, and will work an injury to the service, as it will deter men of talent and respectability from applying for appointment in the department. An Inspector while in plain clothes could more readily detect violations of the law than one in uniform. All the 'skin' builder has to do now is to post a boy as a sentry at the corner of the street on which he is doing the work to signal the coming of the uniformed Inspector. It is when a competent man is unknown and is not betrayed by the clothes he wears that he can do good work.

"The very reason that Constable gave to me for insisting upon my wearing one of those 'German band' caps that the Inspectors are wearing now was an insult in itself. He said that he was compelled to adopt this method to keep the disreputable men in the service from frequenting 'ginmills' and going to the races. Now, what he should have done was to dismiss these disreputable fellows, if there are such in the service, and not insult the decent men in the department. I want you to understand that I am not disgruntled, because I am doing better for myself now than when in the public service."

Warren H. Titus is a graduate of the School of Mines attached to Columbia College, and, after his graduation he took a post-graduate course in civil engineering. He is well known in society, and is a prominent member of Squadron A. He was appointed an Inspector in the division of plumbing and ventilation in 1886, and for a time was acting Chief Inspector. When the uniform order was promulgated he sent in his resignation. Mr. Titus said yesterday that it was absurd and ridiculous to place men of college education, men trained to scientific knowledge on a level with car conductors, messenger boys, and street sweepers by putting them in uniform.

"The men whom Mr. Constable is endeavoring to keep out of liquor saloons by putting a uniform on them," said Mr. Titus, "are the men who would wear anything to keep their places. If they are so untrustworthy that it is found necessary to uniform them to keep a watch on them, what value can be placed upon the reports made by these men on important buildings questions which they are required to supervise?

"The law says that the Inspectors shall be competent men—architects, civil engineers, masons, carpenters, or ironworkers—who shall have served at least ten years. How many architects or civil engineers of ten years' standing can Mr. Constable expect to induce to enter the service with a prospect of donning a uniform? It is ridiculous to suppose that the wearing of a uniform will make a man honest or competent or faithful if he is not so by nature and education."

Guy B. Waite, an Inspector of iron construction in the service of the department, resigned recently and was at once employed as chief engineer of the Radley Iron Works.

"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS WILL SAIL

The Commander of the Indiana Determined to Go to Sea on Her.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Reports have reached the Navy Department that Capt. ("Fighting Bob") Evans, commanding the battleship Indiana, has been confined to his room in a Philadelphia hotel for the past three weeks, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

During that period the Indiana has been practically without a commander, and the preparations for her cruise at sea, which is ordered to commence the 20th inst., have been in the hands of subordinate officers. Capt. Evans, it is understood, has been urged by his friends to ask detachment from his ship and to apply for a tour of shore duty, as they consider it dangerous for him to go to sea in his present state of health, but he is determined to run the risk of the dampness and violent changes of temperature incident to the modern armor-clad and announces that he will be ready to sail on the 20th, regardless of consequences.

THE CUSHING SAILS FOR WASHINGTON

She Takes with Her Smokeless Powder to be Tested at Indian Head.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 12.—The torpedo boat Cushing sailed from here at 11 o'clock to-night for Washington. She will go by the inside route, and her late departure from here will permit her making the entrance to the canals about daybreak. The run will be made against time, hence the arrangement of schedule so as to lose no time on account of darkness. She will take with her six charges, or 1,500 pounds, of smokeless powder for the thirteen-inch gun at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

The results of the firing of these charges will be closely followed by naval officers, as success with the powder in its present form will insure its early manufacture for large guns. At present smokeless powder is used principally in small guns.

Upon the vessel's arrival at Washington she will haul out at the navy yard, and her boilers will be retubed. The present tubes have been in use since the boat went into commission, some seven years ago.

Lake Schooner George W. Adams Lost.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The schooner George W. Adams, up with coal, in tow of the steamer Caledonia, was crushed in the ice abreast of Colchester Light during last night, and sank. Her crew was taken off by the steamer Caledonia. The Adams was owned by James Corrigan of Cleveland, and valued at about $12,000. It is expected she will be a total loss.

Has United Press Service.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 12.—The Daily Times, a new four-page afternoon paper, made its appearance to-day. It is edited by F. W. Clark, and receives The United Press service.

MILCH ENDS HIS TESTIMONY

Then a Bank Clerk Succeeds Him as Witness in the Trial of Louis Gordon —Question of Deposit.

Samuel Milch was still in the witness chair yesterday when the trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer, of 21 Walker Street, for arson, was resumed before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part III., General Sessions.

Ex-Judge Curtis resumed his re-cross-examination of the witness as to items on the falsified inventories made by Gordon after the fire.

"Were you ever arrested?" Lawyer Curtis asked.

"No, Sir."

"Did not a Max Cohen once give bail for you?"

"Not that I remember."

"Do you know Max Cohen?"

"I know twenty Max Cohens," Milch replied, and then the witness's six days' experience on the stand ended, to the jury's great relief.

Julius Von Steinberg, a clerk at the Germania Bank, Bowery and Rivington Street, testified that Samuel Milch had an account at the bank from Jan. 2, 1894, to March 22, 1895. The object of this testimony was to show that Milch deposited the check he got from Cohen to pay Max Glueckman previous to the Walker Street fire. Gordon had given a check to Cohen for a similar amount, it being intended that in this roundabout way Milch should pay Glueckman. Lawyer Curtis objected to this testimony, but his objection was overruled.

The witness produced a transcript of the deposits made by Milch. Mr. Curtis objected to the transcript, and then Mr. Davis said it would paralyze the bank to take its books away, but, in view of the objection of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Davis ordered Clerk Von Steinberg to bring the bank books relating to the deposit.

When court opened after recess a big portion of the staff of clerks and bookkeepers of the Germania Bank were on hand to testify. There was also a lot of bank books piled up in the courtroom, which had been brought down in a van.

John Miller, one of the bank's bookkeepers, pointed out the entry of the checks in question. Other clerks were called to show the evidence of the check on the various books.

The clerks gave an idea as to how banking was done. They had not finished their testimony when court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTING ON CHINA

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF THE KERAMIC ART SOCIETY.

Display of Decorated Crockery in Dainty Designs—Well-Known Women Among the Exhibitors.

A very dainty display of hand-painted china in many unique designs marked the opening of the fourth annual exhibition of the New-York Society of Keramic Arts yesterday in the society's new clubrooms, 23 East Sixteenth Street.

There are pretty articles for the toilet and writing table, lamps, portraits, plaques, afternoon tea sets, and many articles for the dining table.

In the centre of the room is a mahogany table, whose polished surface makes an effective background for half a dozen beautiful plates painted by one of the Vice Presidents of the society, Miss Anna B. Leonard. These are decorated in a Sèvres design, with pink roses and jewel work in pink enamel. Delicate blue is one of the prominent colors used in the foundation of the design. Around the edge of the plate is an open-work border, overlaid with gold. The plates are already sold for a wedding present.

A previous set, exactly similar, were ordered by the same person and presented to Miss Pauline Whitney for a wedding present. Miss Leonard has a large variety of other and equally charming work on exhibition.

A writing set includes a pad with painted china corners, a letter receiver, calendar, china blotter, all delicately painted in pale blue, ink, and gold. A bouillon set, the cups with covers, is in green and gold. There are plates of the same shade of green with an edge of heavy gold, showing a pattern of white jonquils on the green.

Mme. Le Prince, the President of the club, exhibits the only piece of underglaze work in colors to be seen. The design is in orange blossoms. There are water colors by Mme. Le Prince, the scenes from which some of her china work was done.

A pretty engagement tablet is of china, with violets on a pale green ground. The ribbon on which the tablet is to hang from the wall is of violet, and a tiny pencil attached to another violet ribbon is of green. A Peter Stuyvesant loving cup is of quaint design in blue and white. Peter Stuyvesant is represented on one side of the cup and his coat of arms on the other. A border around the bottom is composed of minute sea views, and the border at the top is a representation of old coins.

Toilet sets are in many styles, with trays, puff boxes, jewel boxes, and some with bottles or china flasks. The Japanese member of the club, Mr. G. S. Lee, has a full set, brush, comb, mirror, &c., in a case, and appropriately decorated.

A very delicate tête-à-tête is painted in a design of violet asters. There are handsome punch bowls and jardinières with fine portraits on china. The Osgood Art School shows an excellent exhibit of blue delft.

The officers of the society are: President—Mme. S. E. Le Prince; Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. C. Dexter, Miss Anna B. Leonard, Mr. E. T. Reeves; Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Andresen; Corresponding Secretary—Miss F. P. Hall; Treasurer—Mrs. L. W. Holcombe.

They are most of them exhibitors. Other exhibitors are Mrs. Collis T. Pond, Miss Hood, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Scrammell, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. E. Deen Gardner, Miss M. E. Wilson, Mrs. Mrs. E. L. Raymond, Miss Emily Dexter, Mrs. Helen C. Montford, Miss Rice, Mrs. M. A. Neal, Miss Le Prince, Mrs. E. P. Wickes, Frederick Maene, and Mrs. L. Vance Phillips.

The exhibit is to be open three days. After that time it may be continued as a sale.

TOWED IN THE SHIP MANHANSET

Arrival of the Martello, Which Had a Rough Ocean Voyage.

The Wilson Line steamship Martello, Capt. Rea, from Hull, arrived yesterday after an eventful voyage, during which terrific gales were encountered, some from the northeast, others from the northwest. The Martello fell in with the British steamer Manhanset, Capt. Duck, bound from Rotterdam for New-York, on Dec. 5, in latitude 48 degrees, longitude 59 degrees 20 minutes. The Manhanset was drifting helplessly, at the mercy of the wind and waves, flying signals asking assistance. The Martello bore down to the disabled steamer, and passed a line to her, taking her in tow.

The Manhanset left Rotterdam Nov. 20, and experienced a succession of head gales until Tuesday, Dec. 3, when, while in a heavy southwest gale, accompanied by a head sea, she broke the tail end of her shaft. At the time of the accident the ship was off the east end of Sable Island, and was driven about by the sea until the Martello was signaled.

The Martello had considerable difficulty in towing the disabled ship. The line parted several times, but the vessels finally succeeded in reaching Halifax, where they arrived the morning of Dec. 9. The Martello sailed the same afternoon for her destination. The Manhanset is one of the ships belonging to T. Hogan & Sons, and for which they recently applied to Congress for an American register.

Bishop Potter to Columbia Boys.

Bishop Potter yesterday afternoon addressed the students of Columbia College in the chapel of the college. He had no particular topic, but he spoke generally concerning Columbia's new home, and the possibilities of the students. He pointed out the fact that college men were the leaders, in a measure, in this world, and that their influence should be spread for the good. In conclusion the Bishop wished the students utmost success in their work.

THE OFFER WITHDRAWN

Heine Monument Committee Gives Its Reasons to the Park Board.

THE WORK'S ARTISTIC MERIT DEFENDED

Other Cities Are Said to be Seeking the Loreley Fountain—No Decision as to Final Disposition at Present.

The Heine Monument Committee has withdrawn its offer to present the Loreley Fountain to the City of New-York. This action was decided on at a meeting of the committee held on Wednesday night, at which a letter was prepared giving the reasons for the withdrawal.

The letter is as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Park Commissioners:

Gentlemen: We beg leave to inform you that, after mature deliberation, we have reached the conclusion that the dignity of the citizens whom we have the honor to represent imperatively demands the withdrawal of our offer to present to the City of New-York, as a gift, Prof. Herter's monumental fountain.

In thus withdrawing our well-meant and certainly not ungenerous offer, we deem it our duty to recapitulate briefly the motives and considerations which impelled us to purchase the fountain.

To begin with, we know that New-York has not a single monumental fountain, good or bad, in any one of her public parks; and we also know that in Madison Square, as in Union Square, City Hall Square, and all other similar places, plain basins of the simplest and, in some instances, of the crudest and most primitive construction occupy the sites which in other cities are usually devoted to monumental fountains of the nature and character of the Heine Monument.

Our desire to contribute toward the embellishment of the city we love would in itself have been sufficient to induce us to purchase the fountain and give it to our fellow-citizens, but there were other motives and considerations which prompted us and which we believed would strongly appeal to American love of justice and freedom.

The Heine fountain was rejected by a German city, not because it is lacking in artistic qualities, as Mr. Sturgis recklessly claims in the face of incontrovertible proof to the contrary, but because the man whose genius it commemorates was an implacable enemy of tyranny and, as Mathew Arnold styles him, a "brilliant soldier in the liberation war of humanity." We know that, although as a lyric poet he ranks next to Goethe and in the literature of the world occupies a place beside Burns and Béranger, Shelley and Lamartine, Byron and Hugo, a monument commemorative of his genius can find no room in Germany because, and only because, to quote the words of the American writer de Kay, "he was a Captain in the battle America has been fighting for more than a century."

Knowing that New-York has no monumental fountains, we intended to give proof of our love for the city in which we live by presenting to her citizens the Heine Monument, and at the same time to pay homage not only to a literary star of the first magnitude and brightness, but also to a champion of liberty whom prejudices of caste, creed, and race have refused a resting place in his native land.

Before accepting the fountain we caused it to be examined by recognized art critics, who assured us that the work reflects great credit upon its maker, one of the best sculptors of Germany. Together with these expert opinions and photographs of the Loreley Fountain, we submitted to you photographs of about fifty of Prof. Herter's sculptures, among them his celebrated "Dying Achilles" and his "Alexander the Great," both in the National Gallery at Berlin; his statues on Long Bridge, at Potsdam; his colossal statues at the Technical High School at Berlin; his famous model of the silver wedding gift presented to Crown Prince Frederick William by the Artists' Association of Berlin, and many others equally celebrated—all testifying to the eminent skill of Prof. Herter and his standing in the European world of art.

When the National Sculpture Society recommended the rejection of our gift, but failed to give any reasons for their recommendation from an artistic point of view, we offered to submit the half-size model of the fountain upon which our critics and experts based their favorable judgment. As this offer did not appear to be acceptable, we consented to a reference of the whole matter to the Fine Arts Federation, whose President, Mr. Sturgis, was present at your last meeting. After we had left your office we endeavored to make a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Sturgis, and asked him whether he would himself select a committee of American or foreign artists and art critics of international reputation, residing either in Berlin, Munich, or Paris, to whom might be intrusted the task of examining the half-size model of Prof. Herter's Loreley Fountain for the purpose of giving their opinion on its artistic merits. Mr. Sturgis replied that he certainly might select such a committee, but that he would not abide by their judgment, nor would he accept the judgment even of a hundred of the best artists and critics as against his own opinion based upon the photographs he had seen of the fountain." He also added, with what seemed to us uncalled-for vehemence, "that the association, the Fine Arts Federation, had already decided in the case, and that nothing could change their opinion." He moreover admitted that this opinion was based, not upon personal observation and knowledge, but upon the report of a committee.

These utterances, betraying manifest bias and a most astounding degree of self-sufficiency, convinced us that we could not allow Mr. Sturgis's accomplishments as an artist, his judgment concerning Prof. Herter's work cannot be relied upon, and we have therefore concluded to withdraw, and hereby do withdraw our offer.

Respectfully submitted for the Heine Monument Committee,

GALLUS THOMANN, President.
G. SCHAAL, Vice President.
S. P. MENDEL, Treasurer.
E. RICHARD, Corresponding Secretary.
H. C. TIMM, Recording Secretary.

The memorial will not be brought to the United States until 1897, and in the meantime the committee will be considering its final disposition. Offers from other cities in the United States desiring to obtain the fountain have been received. Leading German societies of Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other cities have begun movements to secure it. As far as New-York is concerned, nothing will be done in the premises henceforth unless the Park Commissioners make the overtures.

The Heine Monument Committee consists of Gallus Thomann, President; Louis Windmuller, First Vice President; George Von Skal, Second Vice President; Henry C. Timm, Recording Secretary; Dr. E. Richard, Corresponding Secretary; S. P. Mendel, Treasurer; William Baeder, Dr. H. Binder, William Demuth, P. Dexheimer, Charles M. Elsig, Phil Frank, Dr. John Friedrich, Jacob Heintz, William Juergensen, Richard Katzenmayer, Dr. Hans Kudlich, B. Nagelschmitt, John B. Pannes, Carl Schlegtinger, N. Schlesinger, Carl Schurz, Felix Schwarzschild, Albert Stetthelmer, and Dr. L. Weyland.

THE FREEDMAN SAVING AND TRUST FUND

Controller Eckels's Annual Report of Its Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Controller Eckels, ex-officio Commissioner of the Freedman Saving and Trust Fund, has submitted to Congress his annual report of its condition, covering the period up to Nov. 30, 1895. During the year there was collected on account of this fund $760, and for the same period $2,545 was disbursed, leaving on hand, Nov. 30, $29,842.

By act of Congress, all claims not presented prior to Feb. 21, 1883, were barred. Of these barred claims, one claim of $7.50 was presented during the last year, and five new claims were presented. Mr. Eckels states that five dividends, amounting to 62 per cent., have been declared, but in many cases applications for the money were not made in time. He recommends the removal of the statute of limitation, so that those who were entitled to the five dividends, but received fewer, may be paid what belongs to them.

The singular fact is also stated that checks aggregating $7,521, drawn in payment of dividends declared, have never been presented for payment, and are still carried as "outstanding" on the books.

STAY GRANTED IN DURANT'S CASE

The Convicted Murderer Will Not Be Hanged on the Day Set.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Judge Murphy this morning granted a stay of execution in the Durant case for twenty days.

Suspected His New-Found Friend.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning Dr. Thomas W. Simmons of 160 East Thirty-sixth Street charged Cornelius McCarthy, a messenger, of 340 East Twenty-first Street, with robbing him.

The doctor said he came from Virginia Sunday, Dec. 8. On the following day he met the defendant on the street. The latter volunteered to carry his valise, and accompanied him to his apartments. The doctor afterward missed his gold watch and chain and $150 in cash.

McCarthy was arrested Wednesday with some of the property on him. The Magistrate held the prisoner.

PAID BIG PRICES AT AUCTION

Eager Bidders at Barge Office—Contest for a Lot of Phenacetine—Price for the Gilt Snuffbox.

Nearly all of yesterday was taken up in completing the auction sale of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized merchandise at the Barge Office. The crowd of bidders was quite as large as that on the other days of the sale, and it showed itself so eager for goods that in many instances it paid prices in excess of their appraised value with duty added. The result was that 358 lots brought $4,175.10, making the total from the sale of 1,369 lots $16,277.25. The sale was one of the best of its kind for the Government ever held here.

Tobacco, a small lot of liquors, jewelry, dry goods, and books composed the offerings. Cigars that had been held in store for a year brought nearly market prices for fresh goods. When the auctioneer reached the jewelry list, the entire crowd seemed possessed with a bidding craze. Home values were nearly always obtained, even for watches that had lain idle for a year and without guarantee for quality or service. A diamond ring, foreign value $75, home appraisement $101.25, brought $115; a diamond and sapphire ring, foreign value $50, home appraisement $67.50, brought $70, and a diamond and pearl brooch sold for $115. It had cost $68 abroad, and with duty added it was worth $91.80.

When the auctioneer displayed the gilt and enamel snuffbox which an admiring friend in London sent by mail one year ago with Christmas greetings for Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a dozen bidders clamored for it. The foreign value was $25, and duty on it was assessed at $8.75. Bidding continued active until $25 was reached. The box was finally bought by a broker who said he acted for one of the Messrs. Tefft of Tefft, Weller & Co. He paid $27.50.

Several bidders showed themselves eager for a valise containing 130 packages of phenacetine. Its foreign value was marked $16 and its value here $20. The bidders passed these figures early in their work. When they went beyond the sum of the two values the crowd became interested and urged them on. Only two rivals remained in the chase beyond $50. The selling price was $91. A case containing 283 dozen embroidered and plain handkerchiefs and 25 yards of cotton cloth excited spirited bidding. The foreign value was $172.13, the domestic value $256.41, and the auction price $370.

Something will be added to the proceeds by the sale to-day of a portable tramway for mining work, valued at $675, which will be sold at the Erie Basin, and an iron shaft of 3,000 pounds, valued at $24.87, which will be sold at Baird's Amity Street Stores.

MAKING READY FOR SNOWSTORMS

COL. WARING EXPECTS AID FROM SURFACE ROAD COMPANIES.

Ordinance Requiring Them to Clear Two Feet on Each Side of Their Tracks Will Be Enforced.

Col. Waring is not going to be caught napping when the first snowstorm that needs extra and prompt attention by the Street Cleaning Department leaves its mantle on our thoroughfares. He has made his plans and estimates, but would appreciate it as a Boreal courtesy if the visitation should be deferred until Dec. 16.

On that day bids for the removal of snow by contract are to be opened. The acceptance of the bids will depend on what is asked, as the cost of the work by the department has been estimated to a nicety, and such figures will establish the reverse of an upset price—a sort of Dutch auction basis—so that it is probable that only offers which are under the official calculation will be considered.

That the Winter blockades will this year be raised in less time, and—if such were possible—more thoroughly than in former seasons, is not doubted. Last year Commissioner Waring had valuable experience, which will serve him presently, and an ally in the plan for the Winter will be the surface railroads, whose officers, under an ordinance that had been ignored, have permits to use plows and sweepers. The companies will live up to the requirements of the ordinance, which compel the cleaning of the streets for two feet on each side of their tracks.

Under the direction of Col. Waring, Inspector Soley, who will look after the removal of snow and ice this season, has made arrangements for fully utilizing the aid which the railroad companies should give. The details vary a little with each company, because of the character of its service and route, but the main idea has been to calculate area, and what the company and the department men shall do.

For instance, the Metropolitan Traction Company is to clean one-third of Broadway, from Fourteenth Street to Bowling Green, and the Street Cleaning Department two-thirds.

Perhaps, with these aids and the lessons learned in 1894-5, $25,000 may be economized for 1895-6, so that the cost of removing snow and ice this Winter will be about $190,000. Below Forty-second Street, employment will be given to about 5,000 men after each heavy snowfall. Thirty snowplows will be used by the department.

$100,000 FOR THE POOR OF BROOKLYN

The Board of Estimate Provides for the Percentage of Distribution.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday adopted the following resolution regarding the distribution of excise moneys:

Resolved, That the basis of the distribution and appropriation of a portion of the excise moneys in the City of Brooklyn to such benevolent or charitable institutions in said city which shall gratuitously aid or support the poor thereof shall be, and hereby is, fixed and determined as follows:

To homes for the full board and care of children per day, 25 cents; for partial board and care of same per day, 10 cents; for adults per day, 30 cents; for patients in hospitals, $1 per day; for each visit of person, (not an inmate,) treated surgically or medically at the hospital or dispensary, 50 cents per day; for each family consisting of five or more persons aided by donations or receiving medical or surgical treatment from benevolent institutions, 50 cents; for each family consisting of less than five persons, for each individual so aided, 10 cents, and from the sums obtained at the above rates shall be deducted in each instance the amount received for board, admission fees, and money received from public sources (except distribution of the excise fund), and on the balance thus found in favor of each institution shall be donated the percentage of the aggregate amount to be distributed; provided that no payment shall be made to any institution whose receipts from public sources (except excise fund) shall have been in excess of its expenditures.

It is thought that the total amount to be distributed will be $100,000.

ELBERT NOSTRAND TO GO TO COURT

Question Raised as to the Insanity of the Patent Medicine Man.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, commanding the Superintendent of the Combs Sanitarium at Woodhaven, L. I., to produce in court Elbert Nostrand, a patient in that institution. Mr. Nostrand is the owner of a patent medicine, and has an income of $1,000 a month.

The writ was granted on the application of John H. Waters of Rockaway Beach. He alleges that Mr. Nostrand is seventy years old, lived in Lefferts Place, and was committed illegally to the sanitarium. Mr. Waters says the commitment was a scheme of Mr. Nostrand's family to get possession of his property.

Mr. Waters says his friend is of sound mind. Mr. Nostrand is ordered to be produced in court to-day.

Progressive Euchre in Brooklyn.

The Prospect Heights Progressive Euchre Club held its first meeting this season Wednesday night at the residence of Edward Quantin, 99 Park Place, Brooklyn. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Sidebottom, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Rishofer, Mr. Lummis, Miss Lang, and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Klein.

GRAVE QUESTION HE SAYS

Congressman Bartlett's Views on His Rapid Transit Suit.

TO TEST CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ACT

Secretary to Commission Thinks Bringing the Action an Important Service—In Mr. Shepard's Opinion the Act Is Valid.

The suit which Congressman Franklin Bartlett has brought against the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to restrain Controller Fitch from paying any more money to the Rapid Transit Commission, on the ground that the Rapid Transit act is unconstitutional, seems to have caused so far no ill-feeling.

The Commissioners, their counsel, and the Secretary of the Commission are, one and all, desirous of having the much talked about unconstitutionality of the Rapid Transit act definitely settled one way or the other.

"This is a very grave Constitutional question," said Mr. Bartlett yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and an enormous amount of money is involved. It is to every one's interest to have it settled as soon as possible. Apart from the side issues the great question at stake is a Constitutional question—whether the city has any right to go into partnership with private individuals to run a railroad or any other enterprise.

"The Tenth Section of the Eighth article of the Constitution prevents any city from giving its money or lending its credit in aid of any individual association or corporation. This Rapid Transit act is a scheme whereby New-York City lends its money to a number of New-York contractors for a number of years.

"The three Commissioners appointed by Justice Van Brunt on Nov. 25 held the Constitutional question in reserve. My view is that the Commissioners will always decide in favor of the Constitutionality of an act. How can they decide on the question of law?"

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the commission, said he was glad the suit had been begun.

"There have been so many rumors during the past year as to the unconstitutionality of the Rapid Transit act that, personally, I should like to see the question settled. I think that at this time the bringing of such an action is an important service, as it will save the public much money."

Mr. Delafield was of the opinion that the Rapid Transit act was all right.

"But in order to prove that, and to settle the question in the minds of the financial world, I believe it will more than pay the city to fight the case simply as a test, and abide by the verdict."

Edward M. Shepard, who, with Albert B. Boardman, is counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, said:

"In my opinion the Rapid Transit act is perfectly Constitutional. I don't see how it can be otherwise. It is ridiculous to say that in this Rapid Transit act the city lends its money or credit to a private corporation or to a number of contractors.

"If the city builds an aqueduct it does not lend its money to the contractors, does it? Or its credit either, for that matter. The city of New-York is building this proposed rapid transit road and not the contractors. I think the suit to restrain the Controller from paying more money to the commission will fail."

PETTY THEFTS IN THE TREASURY

Every Department to be Examined to See if the Records Have Been Mutilated or Are Intact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, has directed that an exhaustive examination be made of the files and papers of all the bureaus, Auditors' offices, and divisions of the Treasury Department, to determine whether the Treasury records are intact or have been tampered with.

This order is the result of the recent discovery that obsolete canceled internal revenue stamps had been taken from Government records, and in so doing the records in some cases had been mutilated and in others wholly destroyed. As a result of this investigation five employes were dismissed. It is believed that 75,000 records were either mutilated or destroyed. This occurred in one office alone, that of the First Auditor, and the creditor for the discovery of the theft belongs to Auditor Baldwin.

An examination of the records in the Fifth Auditor's office discloses the fact that a number of the records had been tampered with, and foreign stamps attached or Consular seals stamped in papers had been detached or cut out. Logan Carlisle said to-day that this petty pilfering seemed to have been going on for ten years or more. Much of it was done in the presence of others, and those engaged in doing it evidently did not consider it a crime. Until the investigation of all the records is completed no further discharges will be made.

Mr. Baldwin, Auditor; Mr. Hills, Assistant Superintendent of the Treasury Building, and Mr. McWilliams of the Secret Service have been designated a committee to conduct the investigation. They will be assisted by the head of each bureau and division when it is reached. The investigation may consume several months.

NOTE TELLER HAD HIS OWN PLAN

Hoped to Increase Income and Not Cheat the Bank—Was Discharged.

President Rosenwald of the Southern National Bank has dispensed with the services of Harry Janton, who entered the bank as a messenger five years ago, and became note teller last year, when he reached his majority.

His new position prompted the young man to devise a plan by which he hoped to add to his income without cheating the bank. He had charge of out-of-town collections. His plan was to charge excessive rates to customers, crediting only regular charges on the bank books. The differences were pocketed by him. They were in two-dollar and three-dollar lots. When his scheme was discovered, it had yielded him about $850.

Janton resides with his mother, a widow, at 125 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. The bank had ample security for the money in his bond for $2,500, but his relatives made good the amount, and, at their intercession, the Directors decided that they would not prosecute him.

WILL PUNISH THE BODY STEALERS

Kansas Medical College Officials Make a Public Announcement.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—There is still excitement here over the finding of the body of Mrs. Lillis at the Kansas Medical College, but there is no further danger of attack on the college.

Ex-Chief Justice Horton, one of the Trustees of the college, this morning served notice on the Faculty that if they do not clear up the entire affair he will summarily withdraw from the board and institute a prosecution of the entire body.

It was announced to-day that steps will be taken to send the body stealers to jail within twenty-four hours.

Affairs of the Sherman Bank.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Sherman Bank, Broadway and Eighteenth Street, was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Referee John E. Ward, 59 Wall Street, to discuss the advisability of resuming business.

Among the stockholders present were Benjamin Weiss, Edward S. Clinch, A. G. Vanderpoel, George Worrall, and William S. Bondy. No action was taken, and the meeting was adjourned until Jan. 10.

NEW MAXIM RAPID-FIRE GUN

One Brought on the Majestic and Sent to Washington—Description of the Weapon.

A newly perfected Maxim rapid-fire gun arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the steamship Majestic, and was at once sent to the Ordnance Department in Washington, to which it was consigned. It was brought here by W. Brodrick Cloete and Hudson Maxim, representatives of the Maxim Company.

The gun is probably the slightest looking weapon of war that has ever been built for field or ship service, and is considered to be the most deadly and destructive small arm ever constructed.

It is a trifle over four feet long, and weighs 127 pounds. Its inventors guarantee that it can fire ten rounds a second or 600 rounds a minute. It is intended mainly for naval purposes, but its light weight makes it an easy arm for carriage across country. It can readily and easily be set up and handled, and it is claimed that it is so effective that once in operation it cannot possibly be reached and captured.

It is an automatic gun, consisting of a barrel, surrounded by a water jacket, and the requisite mechanism. It is fed with ammunition by means of a belt, to which the cartridges are attached. It is simple in construction, sufficiently strong, and, in case of an accident, the faulty part can be readily removed and replaced by another. Its sighting and range finding are done mechanically. One man can handle it with ease.

The gun is adapted for use with smokeless powder, and its strength permits the use of sufficiently heavy projectiles to penetrate lightly protected vessels, the projectiles being constructed to carry charges that will explode after they have penetrated a vessel's side. The projectiles are attached to canvas belts that run through the breech, and, as each one reaches the proper point, the gun is discharged.

The velocity of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun will be about 1,200 feet a second.

NEW RED D LINE STEAMSHIP

The Curacoa to Run Between This Port and Maracaibo.

The Red D Line's new steamship Curacoa arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia and was docked at the line's pier at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn. She was launched from the yards of William Cramp & Son on the Delaware Sept. 30. Since then she has been fitted with her engines, machinery, and interior work, and now is one of the finest ships of her class that flies the American flag.

She will be used in the freight and passenger service of the line between New-York and Maracaibo, touching at no intermediate ports.

The Curacoa is of about 1,660 tons gross and has a cargo capacity of about 75,000 feet. She has been built to fulfill the Government requirements for steamers of the fourth class mail subsidy, as well as for the highest classification in the Record of American and Foreign Shipping.

The dimensions of the steamer are: Length over all, 256 feet; beam, molded, 38 feet 5 inches; depth, 17 feet. The hull is constructed throughout of the best quality tested American steel, with high bulwarks and steel deckhouses on the main deck. There are five water-tight bulkheads. The water ballast tanks have a capacity of 200 tons.

The engines are of the triple-expansion type, having cylinders 18.28, and 45 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 32 inches. The boilers furnish steam at a working pressure of 60 pounds.

All the machinery fittings are of the most approved type. Independent circulating and air pumps, an ash hoist evaporator, grease extractor, &c., are provided. Steam winches are also provided for the working of the cargo. The Curacoa is provided with improved steering gear. Her speed is to be 12 knots. She has a handsomely fitted saloon, smoking room, and a large, well-ventilated dining hall. She is equipped with all life-saving appliances.

FOUND FREE ROOMS AT HOTELS

Was Arrested When He Gave One of the Proprietors as Reference.

George Adams, who is also known as W. H. Sloane and W. F. Johnson, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and committed for violation of the Hotel act.

Adams appeared at the Hotel Empire on the night of Dec. 3, selected an expensive suite of rooms for his mother, who, he said, was coming from Boston next day, and took a room for himself for the night.

He ordered two carriages the next morning and started in one of them for the Grand Central Station. On the way he disappeared. He repeated the scheme at the Hotel Majestic the night of Dec. 4.

Adams was arrested Wednesday, when he went to the store of Frederick Loeser & Co., in Brooklyn, ordered $1,500 worth of furniture and gave the Hotel Majestic as his reference. He explained his visits to the hotels by saying that he didn't want to go home those nights and couldn't sleep on the streets. His Brooklyn order was only to create a sensation, he said.

New Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been secured by Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Bolton, (Fourth Congressional District,) Mass., with David J. Handrahn of Waltham as alternate; Asa W. Grovenor of Amherst, Mass., alternate for the Second District; Guy L. Harrington, Canton, (Twenty-second District,) N. Y., with George C. Wright, Ogdensburg, as alternate, and Robert B. Steward, Chattanooga, (Third District,) Tenn., with William R. Loop, Chattanooga, as alternate.

ALLEN G. THURMAN IS DEAD

A Statesman Who Lived Years Beyond Man's Allotted Time.

WAS A GREAT DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Sketch of His Long and Honorable Career—Regret Felt at the National Capital Over the "Old Roman's" Death.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Senator Allen G. Thurman died at 1:30 P. M. to-day. He had been in fairly good health for one of his age since his recovery from injuries received in falling a month ago, and yesterday morning he was sitting up reading, when he suddenly became ill and a physician was called. He soon became unconscious and never recovered his senses.

His physician saw him at 2 o'clock this morning and again at 10 o'clock. At both visits he pronounced the distinguished patient dying, and said he could not live many hours.

Death was the result of gradual wearing out of the body, and the end was a collapse which speedily resulted in death.

Since Mr. Thurman fell, a month ago, his powers had been failing. At times he showed keen interest in public affairs, and

Ex-Senator Allen Granbery Thurman,
The Veteran Statesman and Democratic Leader Who Died Yesterday at His Home in Columbus.

Nov. 13 dictated a letter to the Thurman Club of this city.

At

racy of the whole country, and especially of the South, owes to him a debt of gratitude it will never forget. The news of his death will be received with unfeigned sorrow throughout the entire country."

Senator Sherman of Ohio, speaking of him, said:

"I had the highest opinion of Judge Thurman's ability. I had known him since he was admitted to the bar. Before he had been appointed to any political office he was regarded as a lawyer of marked ability, and, with the exception of possibly one or two others, he was the ablest lawyer in the State. As one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio he maintained a reputation as jurist equal to that he had acquired as a practicing attorney. By birth he was a Virginian and a Democrat. His opinions during the war were frequently quoted against him, though I think he only shared the general opinions of his party, and, so far as I know, took no step against the interests of the United States during the war. After he entered the Senate he soon became the recognized leader of his party and was considered on all hands as a man of wonderful attainments. My relations with him were of the most friendly character, and we always acted together in any matters of local interest. On political questions he was his party's acknowledged leader."

Senator Cockrell of Missouri said:

"Mr. Thurman was a great, broad-minded, and able leader. He was loved by all with whom he came in contact, and his career, both in the Senate and in other walks of public life, will always be remembered as that of a man who did much good for the people."

Senator Bate of Tennessee—I regard Mr. Thurman as one of the grandest characters of his time and an ornament to the age in which he lived. He was one of the purest of men, and one of the best of Democrats."

Mr. Allison of Iowa—I am exceedingly sorry to hear of Mr. Thurman's death. He was an able and honorable man in the Senate of the United States, where we served together. He was highly esteemed by all the men of his day.

WAS A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

Sketch of the Career of the Dead Ohio Statesman.

The life of Allen Granbery Thurman may be taken as typical of many things that for good or evil have held their part in the nineteenth century development of American ideas and institutions. Of political success it has probably commanded a larger share than he hoped for in the beginning; for one of the truest and best things to be said of him is that his ambition has never proved stronger than his hold on duty, and no one can find where he forgot principles for the sake of personal gain. But in the development of character, even his pure and honorable life did not overstep its aim, for he set out with a high ideal, and manfully lived up to it, and this, too, in conspicuous and dangerous places and amid surroundings that too often break and destroy.

Another fact enters into this great public recognition. Those who had been with him in the thousand fierce battles of the past did not hold him in higher honor than those who have been against him. His friends gave him no greater credit for sincerity than did his foes. The rugged honesty and blunt courage that have inflicted sharp blows in the past were forgiven in admiration of the purpose that lay behind them. In honoring Allen G. Thurman, therefore, it should never be forgotten that American manhood and political honesty are honored as well.

Surroundings and Influences.

Mr. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. His father was the Rev. Pleasant Thurman, a Methodist minister, and his mother was the only daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, nephew and adopted son of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When he was about six years of age, his parents removed to Chillicothe, Ohio. He came upon the scene of public affairs at a time when the great valleys that lie beyond the western slopes of the Alleghanies were awaking to the possibilities of the future, when the smoke of the pioneer locomotive almost mingled with that of the last campfires of the retreating red man. Ohio had gone out of her Territorial swaddling clothes, but was yet in her youth and uncertain about many things of material development. Questions of yet graver moment absorbed the attention of the Nation at large. The giants of the older era were upon the stage of action, and Jackson, Calhoun, Benton, Clay, and Webster were giving form and direction to the public thought and endeavoring to forward the settlement of those great constitutional questions that the next generation carried to the decision of the sword, and some of which Mr. Thurman did not live to see settled. It was a time of intense political belief, when men were upon one side or the other; of simple domestic ways; of the stage coach and canal packet; of circuit riding for both lawyer and minister; of personal contact of man with man; of camp meetings and mass meetings for the discussion of religious and political affairs, rather than the lyceum, the review, and the daily press.

Mr. Thurman was admitted to the bar in Chillicothe, Ohio, on June 15, 1835, when only twenty-two years of age. Beneath this stepping stone to greater things lay several years of hard mental culture and strength, not a little in the line of experimental manhood before the time of a legal majority, and some hardships that ground him into fitter shape for future usefulness. There yet may be found in the legal archives of Ross County the certificate required by law before he could be admitted, signed by his uncle, William Allen, and declaring that he had not only completed the needed course of study, but was "of good moral character" and "of sufficient knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor at law."

His early lines had not been cast in easy places. His father, like most ministers of the Methodist Church, was not burdened with wealth, and though the blood of his family that could boast of one name among the signers of the great Declaration, had little chance to help him, except in the high principles that were a part of his natural inheritance, and a personal devotion to his education. She taught him as she could, supplementing the work of the Chillicothe Academy with careful selections as to his reading and by mental help in other ways. Deep, indeed, was his longing for a collegiate education, and there are few more pathetic scenes in the record of American youth than that drawn by a friend of those early days.

His class had gone to the end of the academy together, and all but Thurman were going away to higher institutions. He was compelled to remain, not only because his parents could not send him, but his aid was needed to help them in keeping the home together. The day came when the others were to depart. They mounted the stage amid general farewells, and left a forlorn youth watching them from a distance—a tall, heavy-framed youth, with a large head and noble, though rugged, features. With sickness of heart, he turned toward the Presbyterian burial ground, where he felt secure from intrusion. He lay down on one of the old-fashioned flat tombs, and, being only a boy, let his desperation run out in tears. Then, with the loose gravel of irresolution washed away, he got down to that substratum of rock that afterward made him the "Old Roman" to an admiring Nation, and there came into his soul a desperate resolve. He said to a gentleman to whom he soon afterward related his grief: "If they come home and have learned more than I have, they must work for it." Thenceforth there were days of labor and nights of study, and a light glimmered in the upper story of the Thurman home until long after midnight. It is safe to say that none of the Chillicothe boys brought home a richer harvest than Allen G. Thurman garnered at home. Not only did he learn much, but he grounded himself in the habit of study—a habit that never left him.

He entered upon the study of law for a time with William Allen and later with Noah H. Swayne, afterward a United States Supreme Court Justice. He had made such advance in mathematics, for which he had a natural genius, that his schoolmates called him "Right-Angled Triangle Thurman." He put his accomplishments to use—followed the example of Washington, and went out among the intricate boundaries of the Virginia land grants, and spent much time in the profitable occupation of land surveying. He also at times replenished a meagre exchequer by assisting the County Tax Assessor at a dollar a day. While yet young in the law he made a never-forgotten visit to Washington, where Mr. Allen was serving as Senator from Ohio, coaching it to Frederick City, Md., and going the rest of the way by rail. The seeds of ambition had been planted before; perhaps they ripened the more rapidly from this early glimpse of the very centre of political power. He was introduced to many leading men; was struck especially with John C. Calhoun, who advised him to read Greek history, and made a personal and political impression that years did not efface. He went home resolute for the future, and, perhaps, disarmed the possession of powers that were sure to lift him above the common lot. His first step in the line of personal politics came upon his admission to the bar, when he entered the office of Gov. Lucas as his private secretary. This made necessary his removal to Columbus, which had then become the capital of the State.

For nine years after his admission to the bar Mr. Thurman was the son dutiful; he remained at home most of that time, and labored for his parents and sisters. The law enchanted him and gave him material returns as rewards of his devotion; he loved to labor, and the fruits of labor were his. He became his uncle's partner, made rapid progress, and before 1840 was one of the rising men of the section in which his portion had been cast.

Entry upon Public Life.

Mr. Thurman was a Democrat. It was impossible, with his birth, his surroundings, and the teachings of those near him, that he should have been anything else; and one of the things that have placed him where he stands in the affections of the Democratic Party is the fact that in all these years he has never thought of being anything else!

The year 1844 dawned full of grave questions for the country and of importance to the Democratic Party. In the party at large there was anger and disgust because of the success of the Whigs, the Democrats "ascribing it in one breath to fraud and in the next to the momentary madness of the people." The question as to what should be substituted for the Sub-Treasury system—a device which had certainly been condemned in the election just past—slavery extension, the annexation of Texas, the foreshadowings of the Mexican war—these were a few of the problems that confronted the party. Van Buren, Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, and Calhoun were in the forefront of affairs, each an aspirant for an office that only two were ever called upon to fill.

In State affairs the question had not been settled whether a State Convention had or had not the right to instruct its delegates to a National Convention. Brough, Stanton, Medary, and others were for instructing in favor of Van Buren; Gov. Shannon and his followers opposed, but lost the day, and the instructions were given. It was in this year that David Tod—"Pot-Metal Dave" they called him because of his hard-money principles—first ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and "Tod and Victory" was the cry. But Seabury Ford, the Yankee from Geauga County, defeated him by 1,200 or more, Clay beating Polk in the electoral vote of the State in the November following. This year it was also when the question of the contemptuous Whigs was: "Who is James K. Polk?" when pokeberry bushes were carried as the party emblem, and one of the rollicking songs of the day closed with the chorus:

Hurrah! Hurrah The country's rising
To beat Henry Clay and Prelinghuysen!

The Democratic State Convention met at Columbus on Jan. 8, the day now set aside in the sacred calendar of the Democratic Party as St. Jackson's day. For the first time Allen G. Thurman took part in general political affairs. A Whig organ had this to say: "The resolutions were read by Allen Thurman, a law partner of Bill Allen, in a slow and pompous manner." Good, sound resolutions upon the monetary question they must have been, and some of their tenets showed a faithful discipleship on the part of the young reader in after years.

But the Whig organ was not the spokesman of the honest Democrats of Ross County and that section of Ohio, for a few months later, while Mr. Thurman was absent in Kentucky on legal business, they nominated him as their candidate for Congress. He went home, accepted, and went to work, and after a close contest against John J. Van Meter, an able Whig opponent, he was elected, and found himself a member of the National House of Representatives at the age of thirty-one. He went to Washington, and while he was the youngest and too new in legislation to make a conspicuous record, he made a promising one, and won the respect of his associates and constituents for his ability and courage and the clearness of his political vision. He opposed the passage of the Wilmot proviso and voted for it; opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise as a needless disturbance of a question already well settled and sure to be a Pandora's box of future disaster. One term was enough for him. He could have gone back, but his wife was in the law, and he willingly dropped the honors of Washington for the pleasure of choosing his contests in his own fields and with his own weapons

Called to the Supreme Bench.

Ohio had cast aside her old Constitution and come into proud possession of the new, a remarkably able and practical instrument of fundamental law. A Supreme Court was to be chosen by popular vote, and the ablest men in the profession were willing to accept the nominations thereto. The Democratic State Convention was held at Columbus on Aug. 6, 1851, and is historically remembered as a large and important gathering. The candidates for Supreme Court Judges chosen on the first ballot were Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, W. B. Caldwell, and Rufus P. Ranney, and on the second Allen G. Thurman was added to the list. He drew the long term, was elected, and from December, 1854, to February, 1856, served as Chief Justice. It is no lack of respect to others to say that he was one of the ablest men who ever sat upon that bench. He aided in laying the foundations of Ohio law under the new order of things upon a broad and safe foundation, and gave dignity to a court that was upon trial as the first of its character in the State. With a mind judicial rather than partisan he was at home in the work assigned to him, and his opinions as laid down in the first five volumes of the Ohio State reports are noted for their clear and forceful views, and have stood the test of time and experience.

When his term of service ended he declined a renomination, and went back to practice, his work now lying largely in the State and National courts. He grew ably in mental stature and strength, and in the affection and confidence of the people. Bitter things were said about him by some, as about other Democratic leaders who held to their Constitutional beliefs in the exciting war period, because he did not sacrifice his honest convictions, but no man had a right to believe, and few of even the most rabid did really believe, that he had a thought of disloyalty to the Nation. His position may be stated in his own words: "I did all I could to help to preserve the Union without a war, but after it began I thought there was but one thing to do, and that was to fight it out. I therefore sustained all Constitutional measures that tended, in my judgment, to put down the rebellion. I never believed in the doctrine of secession." The confidence the people of Ohio had in him upon this and other subjects may be discovered in some election figures later on.

One significant fact may be noted: When Clement L. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor by the anti-war Democrats in 1863, Judge Thurman was conspicuous by his absence, not only from the convention, but from the stump as well. One year later, in 1864, there was a fierce struggle between the then hopelessly buried Vallandigham, (Brough was elected Governor by a majority of 100,882,) and his opponents for the control of the delegation to the National Convention. The latter was sent to Chicago one of the ablest delegations at large ever hailing from Ohio—William Allen, George H. Pendleton, Allen G. Thurman, and Rufus P. Ranney. Once before had Mr. Thurman served in the same capacity, at the Baltimore Convention in 1852, and again in 1868 he also served as a proxy in the convention at New-York, when Mr. Pendleton went down with colors flying and Horatio Seymour was nominated against his will.

The Foremost Democrat of Ohio.

In 1867 the eyes of the Ohio Democrats turned instinctively toward Judge Thurman as the best equipped and strongest candidate for Governor. It was not a cheering outlook—a majority of 42,000 to face and all the war prestige on the other side, as the Republicans were sure to do what they afterward did—nominate a soldier candidate. Only the strongest man could hope for anything, and, as the Democrats of Ohio have always displayed their best generalship when forming in the face of desperate odds, the strongest man was unanimously selected by acclamation. He was ready for the fight, and began it that very day. His speech of acceptance was a platform in itself; a slogan to rally the clans to a desperate endeavor. He made a brilliant campaign and won respect even where the logic of the situation would not permit him to win votes. In four months he made more than one hundred set speeches; he gave personal attention to details; went into every corner of the State, and made the red bandanna a signal flag of action upon a hard-fought field.

The great question in issue was, Shall the Ohio Constitution be so amended as to give the negro a vote? The Democratic platform said no, and the fight was mainly made upon that ground. Thurman carried forty-two out of eighty-eight counties, and was beaten in the State at large by Rutherford B. Hayes by a majority of 2,983. Ohio had spoken a most noble opinion of Allen G. Thurman, even though she could not then take him for her Chief Executive, as a glance at the following figures will most emphatically show: In 1866 she gave a Republican majority of 42,696 for Secretary of State, and in 1868 went Republican for Grant by a majority of 41,546. Two things, however, had Thurman accomplished in this campaign. The suffrage amendment was defeated by a majority of over 50,000 and a Democratic Legislature was elected. The latter fact meant for him a higher office than that of Governor and the opening of a national career.

He was the chosen candidate for Senator in point of fact long before the caucus assembled. Mr. Vallandigham, who had been buoyed up through a stormy and somewhat unfortunate career by the expressed belief, "I know God will not let me die until I have had a seat in the Senate of the United States," could not clearly read the page of fate in advance, and tried conclusions and was defeated by 51 to 24.

On March 4, 1869, Senator Thurman went to Washington to occupy the seat his uncle had held before him, and to recall the dreams he may have had on his modest visit so many years before. He was the successor of Benjamin F. Wade, and Mr. Riddle, Wade's warmest and most partisan biographer, was moved by the very weight of the truth to say of him: "The State evenly maintained her well-established position by the exchange. Fairly estimated, she neither gained nor lost."

From the day of his entrance into the Senate he was the unquestioned leader of the Democratic minority, and held the place in the face of opposition that might have silenced a less courageous man. "The passions of the war had not died out," to quote from the eloquent tribute of the late Henry W. Grady, "and the debates of the Senate were violent and venomous. The great leader was on his feet daily, and engaged in a constant struggle with the intolerant majority. There was no rest, no mercy. Pressed upon all sides, with the issue forced at all points, almost without counsel and with no adequate following, Judge Thurman never wavered for a moment nor yielded an inch. Not a mistake did he make through all this grievous time. Ready in debate, pleasing and terrible by turns, he was so thorough a Democrat and so accomplished a statesman that he spoke unerring truth, and made his casual utterances a platform on which his party could stand."

Judge Thurman was made a member of the Judiciary Committee at the beginning, and was afterward appointed its Chairman. He was elected President pro tem. of the Senate. He served on other committees and his name is associated with many acts of beneficent legislation; but the crowning event of his Senatorial career is found in the passage of the celebrated "Thurman act," over the forced threats of forces they acroitly, but unkindly, persuaded the venerable William Allen, who had won one Gubernatorial election and lost another, that the Nation might call him to "rise up" from his seat under the rustic arbor at Fruit Hill, and in the State he had recently called him out from a long rest on old-time laurels. He consented to the use of his name. The uncle threw down the gauntlet to the nephew, and the issue was made.

The fight in the convention was a fierce one, and Allen won; 368 votes against 300 for Thurman. The convention ignored a candidate who might have won, and instructed for one who had no hold upon the country in any meaning of the term. Ohio went in Sir Louis in a awkward position of having instructed her delegates at large for Allen, while a majority of the district delegates were for the stronger and younger man. Having discredited herself in advance, she received no credit from others. There was no heart in the Allen canvass, and the States all knew it. No headway could be made for Thurman as long as Allen was in the way, and those who had set him up for a purpose kept him there until that purpose was accomplished. Allen received 58 votes upon the first ballot and 54 upon the second, and on that second Thurman received 7 votes from as many men who would no longer be controlled. Where he might have gone in an extended balloting no man can tell, as Mr. Tilden received enough votes upon that ballot to make him the nominee. When the first experiment of an Electoral Commission to settle a Presidential contest was tried, Mr. Thurman was named by the Senate as one of the members from the Democratic side.

Four years later the St. Louis programme was almost literally duplicated at Cincinnati. Ohio was cut into quarters, and could not command success for any one of her numerous aspirants. Some were for "the ticket," as a matter of justice and party policy; some for Thurman, some for Henry B. Payne, and others for Hugh J. Jewett. But the Thurman men were far in the lead, and the State Convention instructed in his favor; yet the fatal dissensions destroyed all hope, and the nomination went to Hancock and New-York. On the first ballot Mr. Thurman received 68½ votes, and 50 on the second. The final decision was rendered on the third.

The friendship of Senator Thurman was as deep and sure as the unmeasured sea, and because of that he went as a personal delegate to the State Convention of 1883, and made a speech supporting as a candidate for Governor that veteran Democrat and Union soldier Gen. Durbin Ward. But the General was not of the generation then in control of affairs, and he was defeated at the hands of Judge Hoadly of Cincinnati. The defeat was taken sorely to heart by Ward, who resented his setting aside for a new-comer in the party ranks. At the Neil House, at the close of the convention, Ward entered, looking neither to the right nor to the left until he reached the place where Senator Thurman was standing. Taking the old Roman by the hand, he said: "I have worked for the party day and night for thirty years, and I came down here again with this useless old arm hanging to my side, and asked for this nomination, and they have mustered me out again."

"Ward," said Thurman, as he slowly closed his snuff-box and reached for the red bandana, "I guess they have no more use for us, and about the best thing we can do is to get into the boneyard."

"I don't know but you are right," said Ward, with a sigh, and the two old men walked away together.

Ward went to the grave soon, without that recognition that would have paid him for all slights and scars. The Democratic Party of the Nation, at a late date, proved to Mr. Thurman that he was not past his usefulness, and had not been overlooked.

When Mr. Thurman ended his Senatorial labors, he returned to his home in Columbus, to his books, and to the trial of various important cases in the higher courts. But the call to an important duty was not long in coming. President Garfield, his admirer and friend, asked him to represent the United States in the International Silver Conference to be held in Paris in 1881. He accepted, and was absent from April to October, and not only ably discharged his duties, but was enabled to make a tour of Europe. Then came his services as one of the Advisory Commission of the great Trunk Lines—a labor in which his wide acquaintance with public questions, and his special studies in railroad affairs and problems while in the Senate were of unusual value.

With the results of 1876 and 1880 laid before them in the clearness of after-vision, one would imagine that the Democrats of Ohio would have approached 1884 with some degree of harmony, and with State pride sufficient to lead to an undivided support of their strongest man. But personal considerations once more outweighed the public good. Gov. Hoadly had been persuaded that, non-insulated properly, the lightning might strike him, and there were those who saw a personal profit in holding him to that opinion. A divided delegation was sent to Chicago. Gen. Ward stood by his friend, and presented the name of Thurman; Gen. Powell that of Hoadly. The balloting stood 88 for Thurman on the first to 3 for Hoadly, and on the second Grover Cleveland was made the nominee, and the people made him President of the United States.

The record of 1888 is too recent to need extensive review. The Western statesman, ambitious now for peace and the good will of men rather than for political honor, was dividing his time between his books and the vigorous prosecutions of certain Democrats charged with complicity in the Columbus, when the call of his party came, and he rose in all the vigor of a strong old age, and put on again the harness he had thought to wear no more. The choice was none of his own seeking; he never lifted a hand nor uttered a word to bring it about, and to him the value of the Vice Presidential nomination of 1888, by the acclamation of the National Democratic Convention, lay in the fact that it had come unsought, and was an expression of the confidence of the people in his character and strength. An election, had it come, could have added little to this.

When Allen Thurman was in school at Chillicothe, Mary Dun was one of his playmates. After each had passed thirty they were married. Thurman's home obligations forbidding his marriage earlier. His wife continued to be his companion, a mate of fine intellectual power and of great and good influences.

Judge Thurman loved little children. How well the grandchildren who ruled his home and heart can best tell. He watched their play, looked after their lessons, entered into their joys and sorrows, and became their slave even while attempting to exercise the strictest grandparental authority.

In the later days of quiet he endeavored to do little work, and spent much of his time in his library with his books. As a reader he ranged not only through those solemn and solid fields that would seem natural to one of his years and professions, but indulged in poetry, romance, and that mixture of the two found in so much of the original French. Racine, Molière, and Balzac often found him engaged in their pages. He had always been fond of music and the drama. Daily, and often many times in a day, his old comrades in arms, and the younger men who have been proud to follow the red bandana banner in the contests of the later years, called to see him, and he gladly put aside his tasks or the diversions of the hour and lived again in the busy past. He never made a secret of his purposes or desires, or the impulses of ambition that moved him in any period of his career—for instance, of his candidacy for Vice President.

"I said, and with sincerity, too, that I did not want the nomination; that my only desire was to live in quiet and peace with my children and grandchildren. All I wanted then was a seat in heaven when I died."

Of one feature of his political life that may sound strange to some of this generation he said: "When I was chosen on two different occasions to the United States Senate my elections did not cost me a penny—not even a drink of whisky."

He never sought notoriety nor any forced marches into the public attention. Once, to a persistent interviewer, he said: "I wish I had taken part in the revision of the Old Testament. I should have put in an eleventh commandment, 'Thou shalt not permit an interviewer to live.'"

A grim humor underlay much of his speech and thought. When suffering from an attack of rheumatism he said to a friend: "I shall have to answer as the old fellow did when the doctor asked him how he was. 'Thank God, I am suffering about as much as I can.'"

While true in his friendships, he could hate like an Indian, and would have nothing to do with his enemies. When one of these, a prominent Ohio Democrat, asked him to join in a bottle of wine, he answered sharply: "I don't want any wine, and I don't want anything to do with you." But his political opponents did not remain of politics become his enemies. His friendship with Garfield was shown on many occasions; with Senators Edmunds and Conkling he ever preserved the closest personal relations.

His conversation had about it a quick readiness and idiomatic directness that hit the nail at every blow. Like Lincoln, he learned in the early days of the hustings and the jury trials to use homely words and familiar illustrations, and never shot above the heads of his hearers. In this lay much of his power on the stump. Of his genius for the condensing of a whole speech into a sentence, take this tribute to his associate upon the Presidential ticket: "The people of the United States love a brave man, and Cleveland is a brave man. They love an honest man, and God knows he is an honest man. They want a man of good, sound judgment, and I do not know any man of sounder judgment than his. They love a man who stands up for the people, who stands up for principle and does not fear to take the consequences, and such a man is Grover Cleveland." And in this drawing a picture of his chief, the Old Roman unconsciously limned a picture of himself.

While Mr. Thurman was in comfortable circumstances, he was not what the world would to-day call a rich man. His opportunities of a modern Senatorial career, as some construe them, were beyond his old-fashioned honesty and his intention to do his duty by his oath. Not a small share of the estimation in which he was held is attributable to the fact that in all his years of public labor not one cent of dishonest money had ever touched his hand, and no one has ever been bold enough to hint that it had.

One notable utterance of Senator Thurman was significant and had about it all the old-time vigor and clearness of speech. Ill health prevented his attendance at the monster meeting held at Columbus in August, 1890, to protest against the passage of the Lodge Force bill. That was there in spirit. In a letter to the Chairman he declared that he believed it to be "the worst measure on the subject of elections ever introduced into American legislation. Under the pretense of purifying elections it provides an elaborate machinery by which the will of the people may be overthrown."

But fewer and fewer became the public appearances as the days went by. "I am an old man," said this statesman when he was seventy-seven, "and of no use to anybody in the world." His old enemy, rheumatism, came back often with the faithfulness of an old friend, and he kept close to his home and smoked his cigars and met his friends, and told his story with that reminiscent pleasure that only brave and contented old men can command, and watched the sun go down slowly and in peace. The tribute paid to him on his seventy-seventh birthday touched his heart, and some of the old fire was for the moment rekindled when the thousand friends reached out to take him by the hand and lay the tribute of their homage at his feet.

This tribute was a banquet at Columbus, on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1890, at which Mr. Thurman made a vigorous speech, and toasts were responded to by Grover Cleveland, Gen. Thomas Ewing, John G. Carlisle, and many others, not all Democrats, but all sincere admirers of the ability and integrity of "The Noblest Roman of them all."

MALOY SAYS HE WILL REPAY

Disappears and Writes to His Employers that His Pocket Was Picked.

William E. Maloy, the collector for the Taylor & Fox Realty Company, 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, disappeared Dec. 2. Members of the firm say his accounts are short $1,000. A few days after Maloy's disappearance the firm received this letter:

Dear Mr. Taylor & Fox: I suppose you know by this time that something has happened on my non-appearance at the office. I was returning to the office after doing the north side, and I stopped to look in the pawnshop at Grand and Berry Streets, and when I got a couple of blocks up I found I had my pockets picked. I had two rolls of money, the large one in my overcoat pocket and the other one of about $80 in my pants pocket, and they got the large roll. To tell the truth I am near crazy. I don't know what to do. If I appear at the office you will surely have me arrested, and I would rather stay away and stand the disgrace, but, for God's sake, have a little pity on my child and wife. They have done nothing and cannot be blamed.

The next time I am in Brooklyn I will pay every cent I have taken, even if I have to work my fingers off. Hoping this will explain matters as best I can, yours, &c.

WILLIAM E. MALOY.

P. S.—I left my pocketbook at Stowell's.

The pocketbook was found where Maloy said he left it. It contained a number of checks.

Maloy, it has been learned, was more attentive to other persons than to his family. His wife and child are being cared for by his mother. A warrant is out for his arrest.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW

What Official Returns of the Utah Election Reveal.

LITTLE SCRATCHING BY MORMONS

Democratic Gains in Large Cities Neutralized by Losses in the Smaller Precincts of the State.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 12.—Figures are seldom interesting, but sometimes in rows of them one can read tales that hold the attention. Such is the case with the official returns from the late election in Utah, which have just been canvassed by the Utah Commission.

They show that the Constitution was carried by a three-fourths majority. The Republican general ticket was successful by majorities ranging from 897 for C. E. Allen, candidate for Congress, to 2,465 for Morgan Richards, candidate for Auditor. The average majority was 2,096. This is slightly less than the average Republican majority given in the general election of last year. The Republican gerrymander gave that party the Legislature, the Senate standing 11 Republicans to 7 Democrats, the House 31 Republicans to 14 Democrats. The result simply shows that both parties held their own, comparing the outcome with that of last year, the Democrats doing so for the first time since George Q. Cannon began to carry out his compact with Clarkson, Manley, and the Sugar Trust.

One curious feature about the returns is the fact that in the Mormon precincts little scratching was done, the people taking their tickets straight, while in the Gentile precincts a great deal of independent voting was done. An instance of this was given in the judicial district composed of Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele Counties, where the Republicans placed a disgraceful ticket in the field, and the Democrats nominated a very good one. The district is nominally Republican by 2,200, but the Democratic ticket was elected. The change, however, was made in Summit County and Salt Lake City, both strongly Gentile, and in some Gentile precincts in Tooele and Salt Lake County, while in Mormon Tooele the judicial ticket ran with the general ticket.

There is another illustration, however, much more striking. It brings in the Congressional candidates. B. H. Roberts, the Democratic nominee, has devoted the best years of his life to the promulgation of Mormonism. He has kept under his ambitions and has traveled through this country, Europe, and many other parts of the world with the Mormon propaganda. He is accounted to be the best orator in Utah, and is unrivaled as a speaker who can catch an audience. He is a manly, warm-hearted, magnetic man, one of those who are accounted ideal candidates. The Mormons have always considered him as one of their great defenders.

C. E. Allen, his opponent, presents almost an opposite nature. He is a man of wide experience and knowledge, but cold, flinty, and dictatorial. He has been known widely for his extreme hatred of Mormonism. He wanted the Mormons disfranchised, and once said in a speech before a Congressional committee: "Show me a Mormon, and I will show you a traitor. Show me a community of Mormons, and I will show you a community of traitors."

Up in Rich County there is a town called Paradise. Here, years ago, lived a young man named Gibbs, who was sent to the Southern States to preach the gospel of Mormonism. At that time feeling ran very high against the Mormons. Congress was trying to stamp out polygamy, and was resorting to extreme measures. Everywhere Mormon missionaries were received with a spirit of antagonism, and the feeling ran particularly high in the South. As a result, young Gibbs and a companion were mobbed and lynched in Tennessee. All Mormons were shocked, and there was a general desire to have the bodies brought home for burial. For a Mormon to be seen in the district meant death to him. In the face of this, however, B. H. Roberts went into the district where the lynching had occurred, in disguise, secured the bodies, and brought them to Utah.

He was called a hero at that time. The people of Paradise lionized him. They could not do enough to honor him. When he went there to visit them the preacher they gave him receptions and most hearty evidences of their admiration. Naturally those who knew the story looked for a majority for Roberts in Paradise. They could not know how the people could do anything but give him a majority. But when the votes were counted it was found that Mr. Roberts had merely run with his ticket.

This is merely an instance. Roberts's great gain was made in the Gentile counties, while the Mormons took his opponent with their ticket. The reason for this was the grapevine message which emanated from Church headquarters, and which warned the Saints that in order to prove their faith they must vote their tickets straight, and not scratch a Mormon for a Gentile. Several emissaries went out, armed with the ghostly authority of the priesthood, and carried this message.

The proof of the potency of Church influence is furnished by the returns from the small outlying counties and precincts. In all the centres of population the Democrats made such gains as would have given them the Territory, and the same percentage of gains obtained in the outlying regions. But these offset the gain in the centres. An instance is given in Cache County in which every large city gave very good Democratic gains, Logan alone giving over 50, while in almost every small precinct there were such losses that the Democratic majority in the county was decreased instead of increased. Box Elder County was turned Republican by George Q. Cannon in person, as he made a partisan speech in a Mormon conference there a week before election.

LAVENDER'S INJURIES MAY BE FATAL

Blake and Hogan Held to Await the Result of the Shooting Affray.

Charles Blake, who shot Policeman Michael Howard and two other men in Thornton's restaurant, 2,310 Third Avenue, at about 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night, was taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. With him was Thomas Hogan, who tried to use his revolver, but was prevented from doing so by Policeman Howard.

Margaret Cosgrove and Elizabeth Smith, the two young women who were in company with Blake and Hogan when the affray occurred, and who had been detained at the station as witnesses, were also taken to court.

Short affidavits briefly recording the facts were made by Acting Captain Sheehan and by Policeman George Beller, who arrested Blake, and then Blake and Hogan were committed without bail to await the result of the injuries inflicted on their victims. The young women were committed as witnesses.

Charles Lavender, the waiter, who was shot in the breast and hand, is in a precarious condition. Policeman Howard is in no danger, and neither Peter Gallagher nor Thomas Van Nostrand was badly hurt.

Convention of Post Office Clerks.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, accompanied by Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia, left for Chicago yesterday afternoon, to be present at a convention of Post Office clerks, over which Postmaster Hesing of that city will preside, and which is to be held to-morrow.

The object of the convention is to further the interests of the Classification bill, to be presented to Congress during the present session. The bill provides for the grading of salaries and the regulation of the hours of duty. The bill was originally presented by Congressman Dunphy, last year, but no satisfactory result was attained. Postmasters from all over the country will be present at the convention.

Were Married by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong left his office about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and hurried up town. When he returned he wore a huge chrysanthemum in his buttonhole.

Then it was learned that he had gone to 102 East Seventy-third Street to perform the marriage ceremony for Jacob F. Cullman and Miss Ida Rothschild.

Mr. Cullman is a member of the tobacco firm of Cullman Brothers, at 175 Water Street, and is an old friend of the Mayor's.

MR. ECKELS ON THE CURRENCY

He Talks to New-York Bankers upon the Necessity of Remedying the Evils of National Finances.

James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, talked interestingly to a party of bankers, with whom he dined at the Metropolitan Club, last night. In speaking of the many things that have occurred since, as Controller of the Currency, he had been brought in contact with New-York business men, he said:

The Nation's tariff laws have been changed, and a system involving, in a large measure, at least, a reversal principle in taxation, invoked. There has been taken from our volume of enacted laws one that was rapidly vitiating our whole currency system, and bringing into disrepute American credit; and a measure of a kindred character, fraught with greater danger, has been prevented, through the President's courage, from taking its place. We may well congratulate ourselves that, despite the tremendous loss attendant upon some of these happenings, and the unsettling influence of others, the country is now emerging from their depressing influence, and to-day is fairly started on an era of prosperity commensurate with the vastness of her resources and the energy of her people.

One source of danger which yet remains a menace to a complete revival of business prosperity, he pointed out, is "our unwholesome currency condition." The currency system possesses elements radically wrong and weakening to the financial world, and everywhere the system as it now stands is the one great subject of discussion and debate. He added:

The Government ought at once to cease issuing credit currency, and have as speedily as possible its Treasury Department return to its legitimate function of collecting revenues and disbursing the same. These credit issues, evidences of the Government's indebtedness, ought to be paid because they are now and have been under existing circumstances more expensive to maintain than the payment of interest on bonds for their funding could possibly be.

Again, they should be retired through payment, because under present laws whenever there is disturbance in our business world the embarrassment is made twofold greater by reason of the doubt of proper payment by the Government of these demand currency obligations, and the taking through them from the Government alone of gold for export. It is absurd that the Government should be the one source of supply for the gold that all people want. It is now such, and will continue to be such until the change which ought to come is brought about and the people relieved of this unnecessary use. The banks will not, as formerly, supply the amounts necessary, for the reason that they know what the ultimate result of pursuing the present currency policy will be.

The skilled business man who cares nothing for the effect politically wishes the demand obligations of the Government paid, because he knows that as matters stand to-day they are a source of cheapening the american credit and the profit arising from us of large sums of money which otherwise would here seek investment. This is so serious a side of the matter that the cost of interest on the necessary bonds to pay them is as nothing compared to it. These investments are withheld not because of any difficulty in the amount of our revenues, past or present, but because of lack in our currency system. There are now ample funds in the Treasury to meet present and future obligations, but gold still goes from us and no amount of increase through the operation of the tariff laws will change the situation and put an end to the taking it from the Treasury for export and, what is equally patent and more significant, for hoarding by our own people. The cancellation of the legal tenders will lead to no contraction. They can not and will not be all presented at once. The banks, on the one hand, can supply much of any needed currency to take the place of such as was canceled, and, on the other, as soon as it is understood that the banks are freed from this weakness to our credit, so great an amount of foreign gold will flow in to be invested that there will be no deficiency whatever.

The one conspicuous fact in the financial history of every civilized people has been that money has never been wanting where such people's credit, individual and national, is not under suspicion. If we put ourselves in such a position we will have no cause to fear the lack of currency to carry on any proper undertaking. If we do not, we must inevitably reach a point where we will be completely cut off from foreign aid and where our own resources will be of little avail.

The following gentlemen were invited to be present: E. S. Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. W. Sterling of Shearman & Sterling; Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; James A. Roberts, Controller of the State of New-York; W. W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank; James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; E. O. Leach, ex-Director of the Mint; Charles B. Van Nostrand of Samuel Davis & Co.; George Rutledge Gibson, Charles S. Fairchild, W. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and the Clearing House, and H. W. Cannon, ex-Controller of the Currency. A. B. Hepburn presided.

ART AND SCIENCE CORNERSTONE

Programme of the Brooklyn Institute Ceremonies To-morrow—Mayor Schieren to Wield the Trowel.

The cornerstone of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be laid at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the land east of the Prospect Park Reservoir, on the Eastern Parkway.

Mayor Schieren will wield the trowel. A bronze box will be placed in the cavity at the top of the stone. In the box will be placed:

The Hebrew Scriptures, English translation, as representing ancient religion, history, and law; the New Testament, English translation; the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, the charter of the City of Brooklyn, the last annual message of the Mayor of Brooklyn, the year book of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, containing history of the institute, charter, constitution, proceedings, and members, 1894-5; engraved picture of Augustus Graham, of the Washington Street building, and of the new building, and plate used in printing card of invitation to the laying of the cornerstone; programme of exercises, copies of the addresses, and

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Generally Steady and Trading Moderate.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was More Active—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Firm—Coffee Steady.

There was very little animation in the grain markets, outside of a fair business in corn, and values were hardly changed at the close, with an absence of special influences and trading mostly for local account. Provisions were firmer, but very quiet. Cotton gained a few points and closed dull. Coffee was very steady and fairly active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	69¾@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾@	22⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34½@	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10	@$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8½@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.00	@ 9.50
Lard, Western steam	@	5.45
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	25	@ 27
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@	
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Copper, lake	10.65	@ ..
Lead	3.25	@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with prices hardening a trifle on the weather conditions at the West, but closing steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline....Spot was quiet and about steady. Sales, 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat, Dec. 20....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4¼@4¼c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 1½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at ½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 1⅝@1¾c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 55,363 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 194,694 bushels; receipts, 270,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 372,782 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active on local account, and closed steady at ⅛c advance to ⅛c decline....Spot was steady and fairly active. Sales, 97,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels old No. 2, at 35c, elevator; 11,000 bushels do at 35½c, delivered; 36,000 bushels No. 2 at 36@36¼c, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms; 4,000 bushels steamer at 34c, elevator, and 25,000 bushels steamer yellow, on private terms....Receipts, 125,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 218,813 bushels....Clearances hence, 21,875 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 34,414 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected and closed at unchanged prices....Spot were dull and generally unchanged....Sales, 26,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, at 24½c and 24¾c asked; No. 2 white, clipped, 25¼c; No. 3, 24¼c; No. 2 mixed, 22⅞@22½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 22¼c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 23⅜@23½c; track mixed, 24@24¼c; track white, 24½@25½c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 85,400 bushels....Left to float, 57,000 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	60,000	66¾@66¾	66⅞
January	....	@....	66⅝
March	....	@....	68¾
May	1,980,000	67⅜@68 3-16	67⅝
June	....	@....	67⅝
July	80,000	67¼@68¼	67⅞
Total	2,120,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	370,000	34 5-16@34⅝	34⅜
January	60,000	34¼@34⅜	34⅜
May	315,000	35 @35 1-16	35
Total	745,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December sale	....	@....	22¾
January	....	@....	23
February	....	@....	23½
May	15,000	24¾@....	24¾
No. 2 white—			
January	....	— @....	24⅝
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Millers were asking very firm prices and demand was fair. Sales, 21,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 6,900 bbls patents, 5,250 bbls clears, and 850 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.80; 800 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.50; 1,200 bbls patents at $3.50@$3.80; 800 bbls No. 1 at $2.90, and 350 bbls No. 2 at $2.75....Arrivals, 14,752 bbls and 13,671 sacks; exports, 6,447 bbls and 1,008 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 11,882 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.40@2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.60@2.65; No. 2, $2.70@2.75; No. 1, $2.90@3; clears, $3.10@3.40; straights, $3.30@3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@3.50; patents, $3.60@3.85; city patents, $4@4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@3.10; city fine, $2.85@2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20, No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@3.35; patents, $3.15@3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand moderate at steady prices. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41@41¾c. Sales, 20,000 bushels.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 70@71c; fine white, 83@84c.

FEED—Unchanged and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@60½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 60@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position at the South was slightly irregular, and in some respects easier, in that a number of the small mills, finding their tanks full, were inclined to sell the excess at inside prices, while rather discouraged over the tendency of the hog product. Thus there were 3 tanks crude, in bulk, obtained at a near-coast point at 21c, while other mills were offering to sell corresponding limited quantities at 21½c. At the same time it was understood there where a full lot, by comparison, was held in Georgia, 22½c was bid for it. Along the Mississippi Valley offerings of small lots were also increasing at 22@22½c, while having less attention. As to the tone developed upon the New-York market through the rather weaker temper at the South, it may have been regarded in the way of bringing out freer offerings at the recent basis of 29c for prime yellow, while it required speculative demand to take them up, and from channels which had recently absorbed considerable quantities that way, beyond which there was no material buying interest. There were 400 bbls prime yellow, on dock, taken late the day before at 29c, and yesterday 400 bbls prime yellow, in lots, at 29c, and 500 bbls do, spot and early January, at 29c, and 200 bbls good off yellow at 28c. Crude, in barrels, was offered at 26c. White quoted at 32@33c. LINSEED was very regular in price on moderate distributions; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was easier, with 61@62c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—Oil opened and highest, 156; lowest and closed, 152. Standard's price, 150.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a good supply of hogs at the West, or 84,000 head, against 58,000 head same time last year, but it was under the estimate, while their prices were better; therefore, the products recovered a little in price—about 7½c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 5 points for bacon. The speculation continued slack, but the business otherwise was good. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 31,000 head. The week's packing was 600,000 head; same time last year, 550,000 head.

LARD—The temper was a little firmer at the West, or 2½ points advance, where December closed 5.07½c, January 5.22½c asked, and May 5.45c bid; but trading upon the New-York market dragged, and there was hardly a recovery of prices, with cash offered at 5.45c and tank at 5.12½c. December closed nominal, $5.45; city steam was easier, with sales of 30 tcs at 5c. Refined was dull; Continent, 5.90c; South American, 6.30c. Compound, 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was a small export business here and at very regular prices, with sales of 100 bbls mess. The West was 7½c higher, with December closing at $7.75, nominal; January was $8.35@$8.40, closing $8.37½; May, $8.70@$8.75, closing at $8.75. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was moderate, but prices were at 5 points advance, with, at the West, December closing at 4.22½c, nominal; January was at 4.20@4.25c, closing at 4.22½c, asked; May at 4.42½@4.47½c, closing at 4.45c bid.

CUTMEATS—The market was rather easy, especially for bellies, which were in chief supply, and trading slow. City cutmeats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 5c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 18 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 7¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7¾c.

BEEF—There was little demand, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—There was a firm market at better prices. Receipts at the West, 84,208 head; same time last year, 58,212 head. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; fairly active; 5c higher; $3.50@$3.52½; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; strong; $3@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,845 head; firm; $3@$3.45. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady to strong; $3.20@$3.35. Pittsburg—Slow; $3.50@$3.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,803 head; $3.35@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; firm; $3.25@$3.37½. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.50@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.55. Quotations here were 4¾c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, 5½c for 120 lb, and 5½@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was slow, with the bidding price 4c for city and hhds, while to 4¼c was asked. Of country, sales of 35,000 lb in lots at 4⅛@4⅜c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, there was hardly demand over 5c, while there were sellers at 5¼c. A lot of 25 tcs out of town was sold at 5c here. It was claimed that some conditions must have been attached to the 5¼c price noted in our previous report, for export, and that the circumstances were not fully reported. In lard stearine little demand; Western quoted at 6c, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and closed steady at 5 points down to 5 points up, with trading mainly local. Havre was barely steady at ¼f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig advance to ½ pfennig decline....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 14½c for No. 7. Sales of 200 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call—1 P. M. May, 250 bags at 12.85c; 250 bags, Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 13.65c; February, 250 bags at 13.50c; March, 2,000 bags at 13.50c, 3,000 bags at 13.45c, 500 bags at 13.40c, 750 bags at 13.45c; May, 500 bags at 12.90c, 500 bags at 12.85c, 750 bags at 12.90c; June, 500 bags at 12.85c; July, 500 bags at 12.50c, 500 bags at 12.45c; September, 500 bags at 11.95c; total, 12,500 bags. January, 1897, 250 bags at 11.65c; total for day, 13,000 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.60@13.65c; February, 13.40@13.50c; March, 13.40@13.45c; April, 13.05@13.15c; May, 12.90@12.95c; June, 12.55@12.60c; July, 12.35@12.45c; August, 12.05@12.15c; September, 11.90@11.95c; October, 11.80@11.85c; November, 11.70@11.80c; December, 13.65@13.75c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	253,437
Arrivals—Ex S. S. Massachusetts, Rio, via Europe	1,000
Total	254,437
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,018
Total stock in New-York to-day	244,419
Total stock in Baltimore	21,578
Deliveries yesterday	969—20,609
Total stock in New-Orleans	55,471
Deliveries yesterday	692—54,779
	75,388
Total stock in United States	319,807
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 11.48,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 11.28,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 11	76,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	27,000
	179,000
Total	498,807
Same time 1894	470,699

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.30 above No. 7 | No. 7..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bocono, 16¾@17¼c; Tovar, 16¾@17¼c; Merida, 17¼@19½c; Cucuta, 17½@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17¾@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were dull, but firmer on local covering, and influenced by the better close at Liverpool, with the close firm, at 6@7 points advance....Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales, 195 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¾c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract: Full, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, 1½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 18-16c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 1⅜c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High.	Low.	Sales.
December	8.26@8.28	8.25	8.25	100
January	8.28@8.29	8.29	8.23	25,000
February	8.34@8.35	8.34	8.30	1,300
March	8.39@8.40	8.40	8.33	69,700
April	8.44@8.45	8.43	8.40	3,000
May	8.48@8.49	8.49	8.42	12,500
June	8.52@8.53	8.50	8.47	1,900
July	8.53@8.54	8.50	8.47	900
August	8.54@8.55	8.50	8.49	1,800
September	8.25@8.27	8.20	8.20	200
October	8.18@8.14	8.13	8.08	1,200
November	8.13@8.14	8.10	8.10	100
Total				118,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7895	9320	5140	10200	6774	
New-Orleans	17314	16125	19074	17521	9232	
Mobile	1080	2215	924	1433	974	
Savannah	4364	4663	6879	5080	4273	
Charleston	1126	2234	2322	2655	2342	
Wilmington	1151	991	178	807	550	
Norfolk	2519	3487	2453	2373	2259	
Baltimore	....	....	706	....	....	
New-York	....	1952	1072	....	108	
Boston	265	858	457	714	468	
Philadelphia	47	350	108	194	90	
West Point	549	1223	3035	477	1621	
Total	36760	43402	43358	41454	28791	
This day last week	38055	38260	45216	38218	25510	27055
This day last year	47114	62700	57080	55886	47182	57526

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Holders firm and demand very fair....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@16c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 24@35c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Business good and values firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4⅜c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull but steady at old prices....Refined less active and steady....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞@3c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugar on consignment, and who are, as stated, terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Crushed, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic marrow are having dull sale, both on home and foreign account, and while supplies are not large there is enough urging to sell to give values an easy tone. Medium are still ruling very quiet, but peas are rather steadier at the close. Slightly easier figures have been named on red kidney; a sale or two is reported to exporters at $1.27½, free on board, and some lots have gone to dealers at $1.25. Other kinds very quiet. Green peas steady and not in large supply. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.55@$1.57½; do, pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.27½; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, turtle soup, $1.55@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.05@$1.15; green peas, bbls, $2¼@85c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Fine stock continues to work out to the extent of current receipts, and at full prices....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 19@25c; Western, 17@27c; do, extra, 27c; do, June, 16@22½c; State dairy, 12@22½c; Western, imitation creamery, 14@21c; do, factory, 9½@18c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—A fair outlet for small lots. Fancy rules firm....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 8¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10½@10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10½c.

EGGS—A quiet trade, with quality and prices both irregular....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 22@28c; do, fair to good, 24@26c; Western, fresh, fancy, 24c; do, fair to good, 21@23½c; refrigerator, 17@20c; do, case, $3.75@$4.50; limed, Western, 17@17½c; do, in case, $3.75@$4.25; Southern, 21@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate receipt; local trade rather quiet; red fruit firm for fancy qualities; Greenings show no further change, but are quieter. Grapes dull; few choice Catawba reach 11c, many common are salable only to peddlers at 7@8c. Cranberries still moving quite freely; Cape Cod fruit is scarce and tending in sellers' favor; Jersey berries firm, but without further advance. Florida oranges of fancy quality sell well at $5@$5.50; recent arrivals, however, are of ordinary quality, which move slowly, in competition with foreign; California fruit in light supply as yet, but a good many lots are in transit. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; State, Spring, $2.50@$3.25; Baldwin, $2@$2.75; Greening, $1.75@$2.50; up-river Winter fruit, $1.50@$2.25; Southern red, $1.50@$3; Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.25; grapes, State, Catawba and Concord, per small basket, 7@11c; cranberries, Cape Cod, extra fancy, dark, per bbl, $11@$12; do, common to fine sound, $8@$10; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.60; oranges, California, navel, per box, $4@$5; do, seedlings, $3.25@$3.50; Florida, $3.50@$5.50; grape fruit, Florida, $3@$4; evaporated apples continue quiet, but enough business is doing to keep the arrivals cleaned up fairly well, and there is a steady market for grades from prime upward. Dark-colored inferior fruit is seldom inquired for. Sun-dried apples in fair supply without change of importance. Chops and cores and skins are steady. Peaches peddling out slowly. Raspberries in buyers' favor. Other small fruits steady but slow. California apricots well sustained. Nectarines quiet. Prunes plenty and easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, do, Southern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3½@3¾c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19½@20c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, 3@7½c.

GAME—The house very scarce and firm, with sales of dark to-day at $1.50 per pair. Nearby partridges sell fairly. Western, plenty and slow. Quail plenty and irregular. Venison in light supply and firm. Rabbits in moderate demand and steady. We quote: Partridges, near by, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.25@$2; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; do, jacks, 50@75c; venison, per lb, saddle, 16@18c; do, ordinary, 10@13c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Only three cars of Western arrived, but with trade slow, the market ruled weak and lower, best fowls not exceeding 7¼@8c per lb. It does not look now as if the market could be cleaned up this week. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 7½@8c; chickens, per lb, 6c; roosters, per lb, 4@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 6@7c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—Receipts continue liberal, the total for the past six days footing up over 7,000 pks more than corresponding six days last year. Quality continues irregular, with only a small proportion of really fine. Demand for current use continues moderate, but with continued cold weather, there is some speculative demand for choice dry-picked turkeys at 10@10½c to put away for the holidays, and occasional lots have reached 11c. Chickens and fowls very plenty; dull and irregular. Really choice lots are held up to 8½@9c for clear chickens, 8@8½c for mixed chickens and fowls, and 8c for clear fowls, but the larger proportion of the supplies are undesirable, the chickens running staggy and the fowls coarse, and such poultry offering at 7@7½c. Choice ducks and geese in fair request and firm. Squabs a shade stronger. We quote: Dry-picked turkeys, near-by, 12@13c; do, Western, choice, 10@10½c; do, fair to good, 6@9c; fowls, 7@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@10c; do, Western, 9@9c; ducks, Maryland, 12@13c; do, Western, 8@12c; geese, 8@10c; iced-packed turkeys, 6@9c; fowls, 7@8c; chickens, 7@8c; old cocks, 5c; ducks, 7@11c; geese, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair demand and steady. Sweets quiet and weak. Onions in good request and steady. Cabbage firm, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 80c@$1; Jersey, 80@90c; sweets, $2@$4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$4; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, bbl, $2@$3; onions, white, bbl, $2@$2.25; do, red, $1.50@$1.75; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; string beans, crate, 50c@$2; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $1.50@$2.25; squash, bbl, 40@60c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay are moderate, and market firm and high. Straw active and occasionally exceeding the advance quoted. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, prime, 95c; No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, 65@75c; short rye, 50@60c; oat, 50@55c; wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Demand very slight and prices weak....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3@4½c.

HIDES—A nominal market, with values unaltered....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 26 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 15 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Market easy, with a very light demand....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22c; do, seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c. Oak—Dressed backs, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin firmer at 13.95c. Copper dull at 10.65c. Lead easy at 3.25c. Spelter easy at 3.40c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE — Demand light at steady prices. Southern regular, 27¼c; machine-made barrels, 27¾c.

RESIN—Market steady on a moderate trade. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24⅝c. Tar steady at $1. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Turpentine firm at 25c; receipts, 31 casks. Resin, good strained, firm, at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 174 casks.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 883 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was scarce, and held firmly, without engagements reported. Charters included: British steamer, general cargo, hence to Gibraltar, Genoa and Naples, at or about 14s; British steamer, general cargo, Newport News to Leith, berthed; British ship, general cargo, Hongkong to San Francisco, $9,500; Italian ship, coal, Newport News to Barcelona, 17s; British bark, (previously,) nitrate, Talcahuano to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, £2,800; bark, lumber, Pascagoula to Santos, $15; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, $13; schooner, coal, hence to Manzanilla and back to a port north of Hatteras, sugar, 18@19@20c for the round; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Cardenas, $1.65; schooner, ties, Savannah to New-York, and Brunswick to New-York, two trips, 14½c; schooner, ties, Richmond to Philadelphia, 13c; coal out, 90c; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to Boston and (or) Lynn, $3, and towages; British brig, lumber, Appalachicola to north side of Cuba, $5.50, option of south side of Cuba, $6; schooner, 1,161 tons, phosphate rock, Port Tampa to Baltimore or Carteret $2, 250 tons per day loading and discharging; schooner, kainit, hence to Richmond, 85c; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Yarmouth, N. S., $1.05.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A net loss of ⅛@⅜c took place in wheat to-day, although the opening and early trading gave promise of better things. There was too much long wheat for sale, however, and not so many people wanted it as did a few days ago, consequently the results were not advantageous. The Cincinnati Price Current, in its summary, gave encouragement of a mild nature to holders by reporting the Winter wheat without snow protection in many sections. Later, a dispatch from San Francisco to Walker & Co. reporting three cargoes sold for shipment to Australia and stating that the Australian crop was a poor one invigorated the buying somewhat. After noon the strength gave place to weakness, prices declining under the selling pressure. Liverpool cables were ¼d lower. Continental markets were lower, Antwerp continuing unchanged; Paris higher, and Berlin lower. Northwestern receipts were 801 cars, as compared with 1,070 on last Thursday, and 509 on the corresponding day a year ago. Export clearances of wheat and flour at Atlantic ports aggregated 241,724 bushels. May wheat opened from 61⅝c to 61⅝@61¼c, sold between 61½@61⅝@61c, closing at the inside, ⅛@⅜c under yesterday.

WHEAT—Cash was easy, ruling ⅛@⅛c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 947,265 bushels; shipments, 285,814 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 332,782 bushels; shipments, 194,604 bushels.

CORN—Received strength and weakness from wheat. The early inclination was in the direction of appreciation, but later was quite the contrary, although neither gains nor losses of material importance took place, owing to the moderate volume of business transacted. The Cincinnati Price Current reported interior offerings not pressing. The delay to the marketing and movement in the country has been the main sustaining factor to prices lately; the report mentioned was, therefore, in the nature of a confirmation of that fact. Liverpool cables were ¼d lower. Receipts were 429 cars, and 62,671 bushels were withdrawn from store; export clearances amounted to 175,119 bushels. May corn opened at 28¾c, sold between 29⅜@28¼@28⅝c, closing at the opening prices, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 470,591 bushels; shipments, 270,850 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 306,914 bushels.

OATS—Both the early strength and later weakness of wheat and corn found ready response in oats, without causing any unusual activity. Scattering orders were received, but the business was, in the main, of a local character. Receipts were 175 cars, and 352 bushels were withdrawn from store. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were steady at yesterday's prices.

RYE—The cash demand for rye was light, and there was nothing doing in a speculative way. Receipts were 8 cars. On the regular market No. 2 was 35½c, nominal. A few sample sales were made at 35c for No. 3, and at 37c for No. 2. Futures were nominal at 35½c for December and 36c for January. May was 35½c, bid, offered at 40c.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were lighter than they have been. The quality was better. No fancy barley was offered, but of good to choice there was a fair quantity; poor to good sold from 22c to 30c; choice up to 37c, with fancy nominally above. Receipts were 42 cars. 172 do, 109 lb, at $3.25; 191 do, 400 lb, at $3.85; do, 104 lb, at $2.85. S. SANDERS—135 State lambs, 70 lb, at $5; 78 State sheep, 83 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—249 Indiana sheep and lambs, 52 lb, at $3.25. HUME & MULLEN—358 Michigan lambs, 55 lb, at $4.75; 55 Packers sheep, 74 lb, at $2; 53 State sheep, 93 lb, at $2.50. D. HARRINGTON—147 State lambs, 48 lb, at $3.50; 98 State sheep, 85 lb, at $2.50; 220 Western do, 87 lb, at $3.

HOGS—50 cars, or 8,851 head. Only 18 head for sale, and no transactions reported. Nominally steady at $3.80@$4.25 100 lb. Country-dressed ½c lower at 4@6c lb.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,276 head; total for week thus far, 12,100 head; for same time last week, 12,298 head; consigned through, 1,136 head; to New-York, 1,180 head; on sale, 140 head; market opened steady, with light sales. Closed dull at $1.85 for early sales; Light steers, $3.10@$3.20; old to good fat cows, $2@$2.75; light to good bulls, $2@$2.85. Late sales: Three loads 1,045-lb Illinois steers, $3.75. Veals closed dull at $7@$7.50. Hogs—Receipts, last 24 hours, 5,540 head; for week thus far, 66,500 head; for same time last week, 69,280 head; consigned through, 2,240 head; to New-York, 4,650 head; on sale, 8,800 head; market opened fairly active and 5c higher; closed steady and firm for light grades, pigs, and Yorkers, but dull and weak for heavy grades, with late sales of the latter at $3.55, and several decks held over; early sales generally $3.60@$3.65 for mixed mediums and Yorkers of good weight; light Yorkers, $3.65; pigs, $3.70@$3.75; roughs, $3@$3.10; stags, $2.50@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,600 head; for same time last week, 44,000 head; consigned through, 1,400 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 10,600 head; including hold-overs; market opened active and 5@10c higher for good to prime medium lambs. Early sales were: Prime to fancy, $4.40@$4.50; good to choice, $4@$4.35; light to fair, $3.45@$3.95; mixed sheep dull and lower; good to choice, $2.40@2.85; culls to fair, $1.25@2.25; wethers, 90 to 100 lb, $3.25@$3.35. Late sales: Export sheep dull at $3.25@$3.50; few fancy, $3.60@$3.65; Canada lambs steady and firm; 20 cars on sale; good to choice, $4.30@$4.40; culls, $3.50@$3.75; heavy Canada sheep, $3.40@$3.50; bulk sold.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts are light and the market about steady at unchanged prices; prime, $4.15@4.20; good, $3.90@$4; good butchers', $3.60@$3.80; rough fat, $2.50@$3.50; fair cows, and stags, $1.50@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40; feeders, $3.25@$3.80; heifers, $2.25@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts liberal, demand fair, and market about steady for good to prime medium lambs. Early sales were: Prime to fancy, $4.40@$4.50; good to choice, $4@$4.35; light to fair, $3.45@$3.95; mixed sheep dull and lower; good to choice, $2.40@2.85; culls to fair, $1.25@2.25; wethers, 90 to 100 lb, $3.25@$3.35. Late sales:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Subsidence of the Speculation in the Industrials.

DENVER AGAIN A DIVIDEND PAYER

Sharp Advance in Some of the Coal Stocks—A Distribution by Minneapolis and St. Louis—Foreign Exchange and Gold.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The flurry in the industrials seems to have completely subsided, the trading in the four specialties which have recently made up the bulk of business having fallen to about 35 per cent. of the day's operations. Fluctuations in the same were also narrow, and the net changes were confined to small fractions. Sugar lost ¼ and Tobacco ⅝. Chicago Gas gained ⅝ and Leather preferred ½. In the other industrials General Electric lost ⅛ and Distillers ⅜, while Consolidated Gas added 2⅜ to its recent advance. Western Union sold up to 89½ and closed firm at 88⅞.

In the early trading prices were generally lower, thanks to selling by London. The foreigners parted with Union Pacific, Reading, Atchison, Louisville and Nashville, Denver preferred and St. Paul, and local traders followed their example. Early in the afternoon sentiment changed as a result of rumors indicating an adjustment of the anthracite coal trade difficulties. Jersey Central moved up from 106¼ to 110¼, and closed at 109½, a net gain of 3 points. Reading also recovered, from 7⅞ to 9, and closed at 8⅝, a net gain of ⅜. Lackawanna gained 1½, while Delaware and Hudson lost ½. The difficulty, however, has not been settled, owing to the opposition of the Delaware and Hudson, which is against a policy of restriction of production. The Granger stocks were inactive and closed practically unchanged. Baltimore and Ohio broke to 47, but closed at 48, a net loss of 2¾ points, on rumors pointing to a receivership. Whatever difficulties the company may be in, a receivership is not regarded as probable. It is intimated that there is a lack of harmony in the Board of Management. Union Pacific lost a point and Louisville and Nashville ⅝. The earnings of the latter company show an increase of about $5,000 for the first week in December, but a resumption of dividends in the near future is not probable, and compared with other stocks which pay dividends, its price invites selling.

The Denver and Rio Grande Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock this afternoon, the announcement being made after the close of business. In four months the company has accumulated a surplus of about $450,000, and its earnings are steadily showing improvement as a result of the revival of business in Colorado. At the meeting of the Directors last week the question of dividend was considered, but was postponed in order to ascertain the exact condition of the company's affairs and its prospect, the desire being not to resume dividend payments until there was some certainty of the ability of the company to continue them. The dividend requires $236,000, so that there is still left more than $200,000 in surplus after the payment. The company is free from debt, and its physical condition is said to be first class. The last dividend was paid in May, 1893. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Directors also declared dividends to-day—2½ per cent. on the first preferred and 1½ per cent. on the second preferred for the half year. The amount of the distribution on the second preferred was somewhat disappointing, but the Directors wished to be conservative. Pacific Mail was firm on a report that the agreement with the Panama Railway had been completed. The agreement, however, has not been signed, although it is said that all points have been agreed upon. Foreign exchange rates were slightly easier, in consequence of the offering of bids against the million of gold withdrawn yesterday. Foreign bankers were uncertain as to whether shipments of gold would be made on Saturday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was firm. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $109,838,858; balances, $5,409,062; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $276,659.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.89¼ for demand. Actual rates were at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par to 25c premium. Boston—20@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$89,920,638
Imports for the same period	25,148,708
Net exports	$61,771,929
Net exports to date, 1894	99,664,055
Net exports to date, 1893	9,082,055
Net exports to date, 1892	53,418,698

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and irregular. The bulk of the trading was in the Reading issues, and the incomes all scored sharp gains. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Northern Pacific 1s	1
Erie, 5th gold 4s	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	1
Reading 1st pref. inc	1¾
Reading 2d pref. inc	1¼
Reading 3d pref. inc	1⅝
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1

DECLINED.

Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	1
L., N. A. & C. gen	½
N. Y., S. & W. term. 1st	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st t. r.	2¼
St. L. & San F. con. 4s	⅜
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	3
Wabash 2d	1
Wis. Cen. 1st t. r.	⅛

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111	111¼
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State bonds, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148½	149½	148½	149½	148	150	34
American Cotton Oil	18	18	17	17¾	17½	17¾	1,100
American Cotton Oil pf	67	67	67	67	66	67	100
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	115	357
*American Sugar Refineries	106½	106½	105½	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	24,550
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100	100¼	100	100¼	100	100½	365
American Tobacco	71¼	71⅝	70⅝	71	70⅞	71	17,551
American Tobacco pf	93	99	99	99	98	150	220
Ann Arbor pf	26½	27	26½	27	26⅜	28	22
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pf	16½	16¾	15⅞	16¼	16	16¼	5,935
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	25	25	25	25	25	28	300
Baltimore & Ohio	50½	50½	47	48	47½	47⅝	4,881
Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅝	160
Central Pacific	16	16	16	16	16¼	16¾	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	17¼	17¾	2,045
Chicago Gas, t. r.	88¼	88¾	88½	88⅝	88¾	89	8,600
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	82⅜	82½	82⅜	82½	82½	82⅝	2,675
Chicago & Northwestern	104	104	103¾	104	104	104¼	1,550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74⅜	74⅞	74½	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	4,300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129	129	129	129	128½	129¼	280
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73½	73⅝	73¼	73½	73½	73⅝	2,610
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅝	400
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	94	94	94	94	94	98	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	57	59½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29¾	30½	29¾	30½	30½	31	500
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼	18	200
Commercial Cable	176	176	176	176	173	185	180
Consolidation Coal	30	30	30	30	30	33½	300
Consolidated Gas Company	158¼	159⅜	157⅝	159⅜	158¼	159	2,104
Delaware & Hudson	128¾	129¾	128¼	129¾	129	129½	760
Delaware, Lack. & Western	165	167	165	166½	166¼	167	1,212
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47¾	46	46	47¼	47½	2,372
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	8	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18½	5,525
General Electric	31	31	29⅝	30¼	30¼	30½	7,795
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	96	97½	100
Illinois Steel Company	69	69	69	69	68	71	100
Laclede Gas	23½	23½	23	23	22¾	22½	400
Laclede Gas pf	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾	84	85	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	73½	73½	73¾	73¼	73⅝	310
Lake Shore	150½	150¾	150½	150⅝	150½	151	450
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	18¾	50
Louisville & Nashville	52	52	51	51⅝	51⅜	51¾	4,745
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	200
Manhattan Consolidated	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102⅞	1,025
Michigan Central	100½	101½	100⅛	101½	101	103	300
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22	23⅜	364
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	84¼	84¼	83½	84¼	84	84½	310
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	53¾	53¾	52½	52½	52½	53	400
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	67	69½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	13¼	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30	30¼	29⅝	30½	30	30¼	1,950
Missouri Pacific	29	29	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅞	5,895
Mobile & Ohio	22½	22½	22	22	21½	22	400
*National Lead Company	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29½	31	5
*National Lead Company pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	88	89½	10
New-Jersey Central	106¼	110¼	106¼	109½	109	109½	6,356
New-York Central	99⅜	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	680
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	187	187	187	187	186½	188	10
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d in. pd	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	31	31	30½	30⅝	31¼	32	502
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	3	55
Norfolk & Western pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞			200
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	5½	210
Northern Pacific	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	625
Northern Pacific pf	14½	14¾	14¼	14½	14½	14¾	1,000
Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛	400
Oregon Improvement	4	4	4	4	3	6	100
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7	8	7	7	7	8	71
Pacific Mail	31⅞	32½	31¼	32	32	32½	5,180
Philadelphia & Reading	8¾	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	9	22,150
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	16½	17½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	162	162	162	162	162	165	124
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5½	500
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	10¾	10½	10½	10½	11	125
St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½	42	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123	123	123	123	123	124	10
Southern Pacific	21¾	22¼	21⅝	22¼	22	22½	500
Southern Railway	10	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	10	10½	1,050
Southern Railway pf	33	33	32½	32⅞	32¾	33	1,187
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31¼	31½	30¾	31¼	31	31⅜	2,210
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	200
Union Pacific	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	3,525
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	4	4	4	3½	4½	825
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	2,630
U. S. Cordage pf	13	13	13	13	12	13¼	210
U. S. Cordage pfd., t. r.	26	26	26	26	25	26	200
*United States Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	475
*United States Leather pf	61½	62⅞	60½	62⅜	62⅜	62⅝	20,480
United States Rubber	33	33	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	33¼	700
United States Rubber pf	94⅞	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	94½	94⅝	60
Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7½	100
Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17¼	17½	2,540
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	89½	88¼	88⅞	88⅝	89	5,965
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	300
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42½	42⅝	42¾	42½	41¼	41½	10
Wisconsin Central	4	4	4	4	3¾	4¾	100
Total sales							197,890

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

A, T & S F 4s	Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s	Peo & Pekin Un 2d	St L & S F G M 6s
Trust Receipts	1,000	5,000	5,000
10,000	83½	67½	105½
3	77	Phil & R Detd Inc	St L & S F Con 4s
At, Top & S F	Iowa Central 1st 5s	20,000	5,000s20F
Gen 4s	7,000	1⅞	41
When Issued	93½	Phil & R Gen 4s	10,000
3,000	79½	3,000	44
7,000	79¾	2,000	St L S W 1st
At, Top & S F 2d	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	25,000	1,000
3-4s, Class A	13,000	88½	71
1st Instlmt Pd	100½	Trust Co Certfs	4,000
43,000	Kansas Pacific 6s	50,000	70¾
26	Denver Division	10,000	5,000
7,000	Assented	78¾	71
25¾	4,000	3,000	St L & W 2d Inc
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	111¾	78½	10,000
1,000	Knox & Ohio 1st	12,000	26
104½	10,000	79½	5,000
Baltimore & O 5s	117	Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd	26½
1885-1925	L S & M So 1st Reg	1,000	San An & Ar P 4s
5,000	2,000	88¼	1,000
109½	114½	Phila & Reading	59⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	1st Pf Inc	Savannah & W 1st
1,000	5,000	9,000	Trust Co Certfs
104	114½	29	10,000
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	L, N A & Chi G M	21,000	65
500	2,000	28⅝	Seattle, L S & E 1st
106½	74½	5,000	Trust Co Certfs
6,000b3	Mahoning Coal 5s	28⅜	5,000
106½	1,000	10,000	41
2,000	118½	21¾	So Pac of Cal 1st
106¾	Mal & St L 1st	5,000	29⅜	1,000
Can Southern 2d	Southwest Div	15,000	30	111
1,000	4,000	10,000	30½	So Pac of Cal 5s
107½	118	15,000	30¾	Consolidated
Cent N J, G M 6s	Minn & St L Con 5s	5,000	31	10,000
Registered	3,000	17,000	30⅜	92¼
3,000s3	101½	1,000	30½	So Pac, N Mex 1st
116	Mo, Kan & East 1st	5,000	30¾	8,000
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	1,000	2d Pf Inc	105¼
2,000	93	10,000	13¾	South Ry 1st 5s
106½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	5,000	13¾	9,000
Cent Pacific, San	3,000	10,000	14	95¾
Joaquin Branch 6s	85¼	10,000	13½	5,000
1,000	1,000	10,000	13¾	95⅞
106½	85	5,000	14	10,000
Ches & O Gen 4½s	2,000	10,000	14½	95½
5,000	85½	10,000b3	14½	Term R R Assn
75	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	20,000	14¾	of St L Con 5s
Ches & O Con 5s	5,000	80,000	14½	3,000
1,000	49¾	10,000	14½	103½
109	5,000	5,000	15	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Ches & O, R & A Div	50¾	10,000	14½	1,000
1st Con 4s	Mobile & Ohio, New	30,000	15	86
5,000	3,000s20F	3d Pf Inc	2,000
97	118	85,000	9¾	85½
C, B & Q Con 7s	Mobile & O G M 4s	25,000	10	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1,000	50,000	10,000	10¼	5,000
120	67	10,000	10½	21¼
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	5,000	26,000	10⅝	Tol, St L & K C 1st
1,000	98½	264,000	11	Trust Receipts
100½	Monongahela	2,000	11¼	12,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	Riv Con 5s	10,000	11	78
Trust Co Certfs	1,000b3	20,000	11¾	Union Elev 1st 6s
5,000	108	10,000	11¾	14,000
42½	N Y & Man Bch 1st	40,000	11¾	102
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	5,000	2,000	11¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898
Trust Co Certfs	105	10,000	11¾	1,000c
5,000	42½	N Y, N H & H	26,000	11½	108¾
42¾	Con Deb Certfs	264,000	11	1,000
Chi & N W Con 7s	6,000	2,000	11¾	108¾
1,000	137½	10,000	11	Union Pac 6s, 1897
140	Small Bonds	20,000	11¾	3,000
Chi & Northwestern	100	10,000	11¾	108⅜
25 Year Deb 5s	136	20,000	11¾	12,000
2,000	N Y, S & W Term 1st	40,000	11¾	108½
106	10,000	11¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	104	20,000	11¾	20,000
2,000	North Pac 3d Coup	10,000	11¾	108¾
108	10,000	96	U P Ext S Fd 8s
4,000	71	1,000	95	1,000
105¾	2,000	71½	U S Leather Co 6s
4,000	15,000	71	13,000	111¼
105⅞	Nor Ry of Ca 5s	5,000	93½	Wabash R R 1st
2,000	6,000	93¾	2,000	106
105¾	Ohio Southern 1st	4,000	92¼	2,000	105⅞
Chi, St P, M & O	Ore Imp Co Con 5s	1,000	106	1,000	106
1,000	1,000	36¼	1,000	105⅞
115½	Oregon Imp 1st	1,000	36½	Wabash R R 2d
Dul & Iron R 1st	1,000	93	8,000	75
3,000	Oregon R & Nav 5s	West Shore Gtd 4s
77½	Trust Co Certfs	1,000	107¾
Dul & Iron R 1st	1,000	92	W Va & Pitt 5s
2,000	Ore Short Line 6s	10,000	111
102¾	1,000	106½	W N Y & Penn Gen
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	Penn Co's 4½ Reg	1,000	46¾
1,000	2,000	112½	W Nor Car 1st 6s
102¼	People's G & C Chi	5,000	115¼
Erie 5th Ext Gtd 4s	2d Gtd 6s	W N Y & Penn Gen
6,000	1,000	103	2,000	46¾
103	Peo & Eastern 1st	W U Col Trust 5s
Erie 3d Mortgage	1,000	81½	1,000	109½
1,000	P, C, C & St L 4½s	Wis Cent Co 1st
112	Series A	Trust Co Certfs
Flint & P M 5s	4,000	111¼	16,000	47¼
5,000	Total sales	8,000	47
93			
Lacledo Gas L Co			
of St L 1st 5s			
5,000	96½		
Total sales			$1,894,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alton & T. H.	58	60
American Coal	100	125
Amer. Dist. Tel	35	40
Ann Arbor	10	11
Atlantic & Pacific	¼	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Ill. pf	131	..
Boston A. L. pf	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buff., R. & P.	..	20
Buff., R. & P., pf	..	52
Canadian Pacific	90	..
Cedar F. & M.	53½	55
Chicago & Alton	158	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	46½	47½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	100¾	101½
C. & N. W. pf	148	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev	4	4½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2¼	3
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	48	53
Detroit Gas	28	30
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11	13½
Ed. Ill of N. Y.	95⅜	97½
Erie Tel. & Tel	61	62
Ev. & T. H.	29½	35
Ev. & T. H. pf	45¼	55
Gt. Nor. pf	117	122
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	¼
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅜	⅝
Ill. & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Int. Conduit & Insulating	25	40
Iowa Central	9½	10
Iowa Central pf	34	35
Kan. & Mich.	8	9½
Kook & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
L. E. & W.	21½	22
Long Island	84½	86
L., N. A. & C. pf	25	26
L., St. L. & P.	..	⅛
Mah. Coal R.	108	..
Man. Beach	4½	5
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Homestake	30	..
*Met. Traction	108	108¼
Mid. Coal pf	50	60
Mich. Pen. Car	..	20
Mich. Pen. Car pf	..	57½
Mex. Central	10½	11½
Mex. Nat. certs	1¼	2
Nat. Lin Oil	22	23
National Starch	6	8
Nat. St. 1st pf	44	50
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-England	..	55
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	..	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	72	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	30
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 8d in. pd.	22½	23
N. Y., S. & W.	11	11½
Northw. Tel	100½	..
Ohio So.	5	15
Ont. Mining	9	9
Ore. R. & N.	17	23
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo. & East	6½	10
Peo., D. & E.	70	71
Pitts. & W. pf	24	29
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	56	58
P., F. W. & C.	107	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	158	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf	15½	16½
Rens. & Sar	180	..
Rio Grande W	17	19
Rio G. W. pf	40	43
R., W. & O.	118	121
St. J. & G. I.	¼	2
St. P. & Dul.	25	28
St. P. & Dul. pf	86	89
St. P., M. & M.	112½	116
Silver bullion certs	66¾	67¼
Tol. & O. C.	35	40
Tol. & O. C. pf	68	75
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	12
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	15	18
U. S. Express	42	45
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*West. U. Beef	8	9

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	106¾	106¾	105⅝	105⅝	11,120
Am. Tobacco.	71	71⅝	70¼	70⅜	12,000
A., T. & S. F.	16¼	16⅜	15¾	16¼	2,060
Ark. City Im.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	20
Chicago Gas.	88¼	89¼	88	89¾	1,800
Mo. Pacific	28⅝	29	28¼	28⅝	1,050
North Am.	5½	5½	5½	5½	30
Nor. Pac. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	20
Phila. & Rdg.	8⅝	9	8	8⅝	5,180
Pacific Mail.	31¾	32¼	31¾	32	240

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	41	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	170	175½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	215	222
American Typefounders'	3¼	3⅝
American Typefounders' pf	20	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	340	345
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
Barney & Smith pf stock	72	76
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf	95	98
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	9	14
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	104	107
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	132	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	171½	173
Brooklyn Elevated	..	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	102½
Brooklyn Traction	10	11½
Brooklyn Traction pf	55	59
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	99¼	100¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	85	90
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	72
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel	122½	125
Central Cross-Town	195	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb	..	23
Central Trust Company	1042	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Chi., Jack & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	53½	56
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	80	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	166½	173½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	87	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	101	103½
Continental Trust	168	177
Cramp Shipyard stock	62	69
Detroit Gas bonds	71½	..
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	172	176
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	103½	105½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	355	362
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Weimans Co.	83½	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	224	229
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	126	132
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	320	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	124	..
†42 St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. Stephen Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1895.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
John G. Moore, John I. Waterbury,
Rudolph Ellis, E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES, Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE.

Holders are informed that a communication has been received from the Hon. Henry T. Thurber, in reply to our request to the President for directions to pay overdue coupons from the Treasury, notifying us that the matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who now has the same under advisement. The Receivers have funds in hand to pay interest on the First Mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific, Main Line, but the application for that purpose is being opposed by Kansas Pacific bondholders, though the money has been earned by our property.

Holders are, therefore, notified that there is no occasion to sell their coupons as a condition of SURRENDERING THE SECURITY FOR THEIR PRINCIPAL. In a few days the rights of the First Mortgage bondholders, and the value of their security, will be fully explained to them by parties not interested in the inferior securities.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Agent for Bondholders.
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

The Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and stock of THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY are invited to deposit the same with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from said Trust Company. This agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without expense if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

Negotiable receipts will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The frequently recuring necessity for prompt and united action by such security holders upon questions affecting their interests makes it important that deposits be made at once.

Dated December 12th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, Committee.

S. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

New-York, December 9, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the fourth instalment of

$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, **on or before Dec. 23, 1895.**

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay said installment on or before the date specified. Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD, } Committee.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Central Trust Company certificates for first mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company are hereby informed that, pursuant to the arrangements authorized at a meeting of the certificate holders held Dec. 9, 1895, the Central Trust Company of New-York is now prepared to distribute to certificate holders 100 per cent. on their certificates in new five per cent. first mortgage bonds of The Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company ex January, 1896, coupon.

At the time of such distribution of bonds the outstanding Central Trust Company certificates must be submitted to the Trust Company, which will cause the same to be stamped with a notice setting forth the fact of such delivery and stating that such certificates are subject to the benefits and burdens of the agreements heretofore adopted as amended.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
HENRY L. THORNELL,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash for the Sinking Fund at the office above named up to 12 o'clock on the 19th day of December.

WILLIAM F. FRICK, } Trustees.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr., }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
59 Wall St.,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1895.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke, Lindley Murray, Jr.,
Mahlon Apgar, Charles H. Lowerre,
Charles H. Kerner, Henry W. Curtiss,
William H. Montanye, Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer, Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit, David J. Burtis,
Francis M. Scott.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1896:
Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Fleming,
Wm. M. Farrington.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the ARKELL WEEKLY COMPANY will be held at the offices of the company in New-York on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1896, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. W. J. MERRILL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr.,
Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. Y. BANTA,
Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Dec. 7, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 3 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Office of
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Dec. 7th, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, preparatory to the annual stockholders' meeting of this company, the stock transfer books of the company, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, will be closed at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Dec. 16th, 1895, and reopened on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELISHA DYER, Jr., Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1895, at 12 M., and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Jan. 2, 1896. BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895. Transfer Agents.

Dividends.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Dec. 11, 1895.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend payable out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ PER CENT.) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ PER CENT.) on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on Dec. 31, 1895.

Transfer books of the company will be closed from Jan. 1, 1896, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 16, 1896.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Surrogate Notices.

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA MARIA PIERREPONT, Susan Matilda Clarkson, John Clarkson Jay and Harriet Arnold Jay, his wife; Laura Wurts, Mary J. Edwards, Cornelia Jay, Alice Jay, Pierre Jay, Mary Rutherfurd Jay, Laura Prime Jay, John Jay, an infant over fourteen years of age; Augustus Jay and Emily A. K. Jay, his wife; Mary Rutherfurd Prime, Harriet Prime Gibbons, Helen Jay Garrettson, Mary Jay Frankland and Colville Frankland, her husband; Henry Augustus Du Bois and Emily Bleis Du Bois, his wife; John Jay Du Bois, Mary Rutherfurd Jay Du Bois, Alfred Wagstaff Du Bois, Augustus Jay Du Bois, and Collins Bickersley Du Bois, his wife; Arthur Mason Du Bois, Helen Jay Du Bois, Robert Ogden Du Bois, infants under 14 years of age, residing with their mother, Alice Mason Du Bois, widow of Robert Ogden Du Bois, at No. 257 West 44th Street, New-York, send greeting:

Whereas, Banyer Clarkson of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, 1878, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Clarkson Jay, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Proponent, 71 Wall Street, New-York City.
n15-law6wF&d27

DE COMPANIONI, ROSARIO H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Concepcion M. Nibbi, Concepcion Hernandez, Narcisa Alamo de Gras, and Josefina Hilaria Perez, and to all persons interested as next of kin or creditors of ROSARIO COMPANIONI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-first day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andres M. Companioni and Emilio Del Pino, as Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THOMPSON, DAVID G.—Notice is hereby given as follows: Whereas, the undersigned, Charles G. Thompson, intends to apply for letters of administration upon the estate of DAVID G. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, under the provision of Section 2684 of the Code of Civil Procedure, prescribing that in cases where all the next of kin to the testate consent, the penalty of the administration bond need not exceed double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate, to be ascertained as therein set forth, such bond, however, to be for not less than Five Thousand Dollars: Now, therefore, all the creditors of the said David G. Thompson are hereby notified to present their claims against his estate to the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court House, in said city, on or before the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1895.

CHARLES G. THOMPSON, Address, care of EMMET & ROBINSON, 52 Wall Street, New-York. n29-2aw4wTu&F&d27

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA E. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 398 Canal Street, New-York. n29-1aw6m

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KONLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LIZZIE A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-1aw6mF

EHRLER, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK EHRLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1895. AUGUSTA EHRLER, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 51 Chambers St., New-York City.
jy26-1aw6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN H. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-1aw6mF

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

FISHER, FRANK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank L. Fisher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. FRED'C C. BENNETT, Executor. DAVID LEVENRITT, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
au30-1aw6mF

Surrogate Notices.

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry O. Wentworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. MacLean, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN E. WATSON, Executrix, &c. au16-1aw6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Man & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE NORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. s20-1aw6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

LYMAN, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. LYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, care of Thornton, Earle & Kiendl, No. 100 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of February next.—Dated New-York, the first day of August, 1895. CHAS. M. LYMAN, Administrator. THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Att'ys for Admin., 100 Fulton St., N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. n1-law6mF

CONNER, ELIZA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza S. Conner, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. MacLean, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN E. WATSON, Executrix, &c. au16-1aw6mF

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for (the week ending Dec. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Etruria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados and North Brazil via Barbados, Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Hilary, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hilary";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Colon, via Limon, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Curacao, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Brazil direct, via Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Turkish Prince, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Turkish Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, from San Francisco, close here daily up to Dec. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1895.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

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I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $35 and $50; round trip, $80 and $100

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Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †Fürst Bismarck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)

Columbia, March 5, 7 A. M.

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malto, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 70 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the

WEST INDIES

and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1893, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic line, (about 4 times as large as an ordinary N. Y. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Ham

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S WORK

Much Done to Better the Condition of the Unfortunate.

REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES

Of the Church's Income of $166,798 All Except $32,505 Was Used in Its Many Fields of Activity.

The annual report of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, which has just been issued, gives an interesting account of the active work done by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer and his helpers to alleviate suffering, to train the young, and to assist the unfortunate.

Besides the church work properly performed by Dr. Greer and his clerical assistants in the church, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, there are also Col. Hadley's Rescue Mission, the Loan Bureau, the kindergarten, the gymnasium, the Boys' Club, the Girls' Club, the employment bureau, and many other benevolent agencies carried on at St. Bartholomew's parish house, 209 East Forty-second Street.

The Chinese Guild connected with the church has its quarters at 23 St. Mark's Place, and is in charge of Dr. Jin Fuey Moy. Dr. Jin, in his report to the rector, comments on the amount of violence offered to Chinamen in this city. He says:

> Legal aid, protection, and advice to members and such Chinese as come to me for aid in regard to their rights under the National, State, and municipal laws, and legal advice in their every-day vocations, and in obtaining justice for them in case of illegal attack, have been rendered to 4,808 cases during the past year.

Last year several boys from twelve to fourteen years of age had been lying in wait for a Chinaman departing from his laundry one Sunday afternoon, and as soon as he left one of the boys crept into the laundry through the skylight in the hall, and stole there everything of any value out of the place. But after being arrested he appeared and made a full confession of the theft to the magistrate, who thereupon committed him to the reformatory until he becomes of age; but the prisoner's mother paid the Aldermen $30 for his liberation.

Another case occurred where the breakage of plate-glass windows was as frequent as thrice a week. When a boy under twelve years of age was arrested for such an offense he would be sent to the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He would, if found almost naked, be eventually furnished with new articles of clothing and a pair of new shoes; and on case that boy was discharged on the next morning he returned home rejoicing for the reward or bonus which he received, resulting from the arrest, because he had been better cared for than at home. Consequently he repeats the same thing.

To obtain justice for these Chinamen has been difficult, either owing to the leniency of the magistrate, or to political influence back of the offenders.

There are 350 paid-up members in the Chinese Guild, and, with the assistance of the members of the church, flourishing Sunday schools and night schools are conducted. This work, including a salary to Dr. Jin and the rent of the rooms, was carried on last year for the marvelously small sum of $1,200.

Col. Hadley, in his report on the Rescue Mission, says:

> Many prominent persons have said that New-York City, and especially the east side, is better than it otherwise would have been, because of St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, and indeed, this ought to be true, considering the fact that during the last six and a half years over 6,000,000 people have visited the mission, and over 85,000 drinking men and drunkards, which compose the sinking and submerged classes, have professed reformation and have vowed to drink no more, but to lead Christian lives.
>
> A vast number of them have gone back to the old life, unable to withstand the temptations of the 8,000 or 10,000 drinking places in the city, but very many have been restored and give evidence of regenerated lives and new and correct practices.

Col. Hadly then speaks of his work in detail. There is a weekly temperance meeting held Wednesday evenings which has been fortunate in attracting a large number of working men and their wives.

A rescue workers' practical training school has been established in order to give those who wish to devote their lives to reaching those non-church going classes who have fallen through drink a thorough training.

Part of the course is a three-months' residence in East side tenement houses among the very poor.

The restaurant attached to the Rescue Mission, with the aid of light and fuel free, was able to give a cup of coffee and many substantials at a cost of two cents each, and a hearty luncheon for 5 cents. In spite of the lowness of the prices, this restaurant paid expenses.

The Brotherhood Lodging House, under the charge of the St. Mark's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, has twenty-four beds which are let to men temporarily out of work at $1 a week. Lodgers are not taken for a shorter period than one week, and all expenses, except gas, rent, and taxes, are paid out of the receipts. At the end of the present year there was a balance of $86.57 after paying expenses.

The St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau obtained situations last year for 11,13 applicants. A fee of $2 is charged to the employer and of $1 to the employe.

The report on this subject says:

> The list of situations obtained is long and exceedingly varied. Men and women in every walk of life are constantly coming to us. In many cases the employment has been the means of relieving acute distress. Miss —— a family had been scattered after the death of her father. She was highly educated, but had never been obliged to work before. She came to us in great distress of mind; afraid of not finding work, fear. A position as governess was offered and accepted. Her immediate needs were thus met, and some light cast upon her future.
>
> At another time a widow of the Rev. Dr. —— called, and urged us to try and obtain work for him. There was a family to support, and the man was wellnigh in despair. A position in a banker's office opened for him a few days later.
>
> The Parish Visitor called our attention to a very respectable family, the head of which had been out of employment for some months. It was a question of either work or a gift of money. We found him a position in a restaurant, where he has since been employed.

The report of the St. Bartholomew's Loan Association states that it began business with a capital of $40,275, all of which is now in active use. All the stock, with the exception of that necessary to qualify the Directors, is placed in the name of St. Bartholomew's Church as a corporate body.

James H. MacKnight, the Superintendent of the Loan Association, says, in his report:

> There is not a case of arrears reported herein that is not caused by sickness, misfortune, or death. We have forcibly settled many accounts when there was occasion to believe that attempts were being made to defraud the fund, but the great majority of the clients of this association are very prompt in their payments and as anxious as we are that their accounts should be kept up according to contract.

The Medical Clinic, in charge of Dr. Charles F. Adams, treated 1,070 new patients last year, irrespective of calls at their homes. The Surgical Clinic, in charge of Dr. Sinclair Tousey, treated 1,404 new patients, and 5,145 return cases. A noteworthy feature of Dr. Tousey's report is his active discouragement of giving aid to those who can properly afford to pay a family physician.

The total receipts of St. Bartholomew's Church last year from all sources were $166,798, including $82,219 from offerings and gifts, and $37,813 from pew rents. The salaries of the clergy and choir absorbed only $32,505 of this amount, leaving the rest for the various activities which have been mentioned.

NO CASE AGAINST CHICAGO GAS COMPANY

Bill Asking for the Appointment of a Receiver Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Judge Horton this morning dismissed the bill filed by Louis A. Levin, in which he asked that a receiver be appointed for the Chicago Gas Company.

Levin represented that he was a holder of a certificate issued by the Fidelity Company of Philadelphia, and that the Fidelity Company was controlling the Chicago Gas Companies. He maintained that this did not give the stockholders of the gas companies a fair show. The bill was filed about a year ago. The Court held that the bill could not be made the basis of an action for the appointment of a receiver, because the Fidelity Company had not been made a defendant.

He further held that the bill claimed that the Fidelity Company, in issuing the certificate, was not acting according to law. The complainant could not sustain an action when he claimed his certificate was not issued properly.

Art in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"If you would like something unusually fine," said the art dealer, "I have a genuine Turner I shall be happy to show you."

"A picture that's painted on one side is good enough for me," responded Mr. Boodelle, the wealthy contractor, transfixing the presuming tradesman with a sharp glance, "if it's well done."

FIVE FAMILIES FLED FROM FIRE

A Woman's Struggle with a Drawer of Jewels at a Window Almost Cost Her Her Life.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 12.—Five families were made homeless by a fire in this city this afternoon. The fire started in the cellar of a three-story frame building, 513 Broadway. The first floor of the building was occupied as a shoe store by John F. Baum. Mrs. Bremervisle lived on the second floor, and Frank Burkhart on the third.

Smoke was discovered coming up through the outside cellar door shortly before 2 o'clock. An alarm was given, and while waiting for the firemen the occupants were hurried out of the building. They all escaped safely with the exception of Mrs. Bremervisle. She was half way down stairs when she thought of her jewelry and pocketbook, which were in a bureau drawer. She went back for them, and in her excitement pulled out the drawer and made for the stairway. The hallway was full of smoke and flames, and she was driven back into the room.

She then made for a front window, carrying the bureau drawer. The drawer was too wide to go straight through, and Mrs. Bremervisle was too excited to try and get it through any other way. While she was struggling with it the smoke became very thick, and the woman was overcome and sank on the floor.

Joseph Silverstone and J. H. Denenholz, lawyers, with offices on the second floor of the building adjoining the one on fire, saw the woman's danger. So did William Tobias. The three crawled out on the narrow projection over the store windows, and, creeping along, reached into the room and lifted the half-suffocated woman out. Then they carried her along to a window in the law offices. She was passed through and taken to the residence of a friend, where she soon recovered.

Before the firemen could get the fire under control it had spread throughout the building in which it started and completely ruined the interior. It also spread to the adjoining building, 511 Broadway, which is on the corner of Steinway Avenue and Broadway. Both buildings were flooded with water.

The damaged buildings are owned by ex-Alderman Felix Fritsche. He valued them at $8,500. The damage will be about half that amount. Burkhart's loss is $1,000; insurance, $400. Mrs. Bremervisle lost everything and had no insurance. She places her loss at $1,250. Baum's loss could not be ascertained. He was too much overcome over the destruction of his store to tell anything about it. His wife had gone to Rutherford, N. J., to attend the funeral of a shoemaker who was burned to death in a fire in that place.

Silverstone's loss was slight, and T. Tewes, who keeps a drug store on the first floor of the corner building, had not estimated the damage to his stock. The top floor of that building was vacant. The cause of the fire is not known.

MANY RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

LABOR DELEGATES WOULD RECOGNIZE CUBA AS BELLIGERENT.

An English Representative Wants Less Sentiment—Members of the W. C. T. U. Attend the Meeting.

Resolutions continued to pour in upon the convention of the American Federation of Labor at the Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms yesterday. Among them were resolutions favoring the Sunday-closing law for barbers in this State, one urging a petition to Congress asking that the rights of Cuba as a belligerent be recognized, and one denouncing written constitutions.

The first two were adopted, but the last met a peculiar fate. The committee to which it was referred presented a substitute which pledged the support of the Federation to the Constitution of the United States, and in spite of an energetic protest from the delegate who introduced the original resolution, the substitute was adopted.

The Federation decided to appoint a time for Citizen George Francis Train to deliver an address on "The Shipwrecked Finances of the Country."

Among those who spoke at the morning session were F. R. Sergeant, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Eltweed Pomeroy, who spoke in favor of direct legislation. Among the miscellaneous business of the morning session was the approval of a proposition to appoint a conciliation, or arbitration, committee for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the labor-union differences in Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Burt, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-York State; Mrs. S. B. W. Stockenberg, and other members of that organization were present in the afternoon. Mrs. Burt spoke to the convention urging it to work against the liquor traffic in the interests of labor. Mrs. Stockenberg also spoke.

The representatives of labor interests in England, E. C. Cowrie and J. Maudsley, were asked to speak. Mr. Cowrie outlined the progress of the labor movement in his country. Mr. Maudsley said there had been as much sentiment during the convention as a man would care to have at one time, and urged the convention to talk more about pounds, shillings, and pence, and less about sentiments.

The committee appointed to bring about a settlement of the differences between the Trade and Labor Assembly and the Labor Congress of Chicago recommended that a committee consisting of two members of the Executive Council of the Federation go to Chicago to investigate and settle the difficulties. This report was adopted.

Some other resolutions were then considered, and the convention adjourned until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

PLEADED IN COURT FOR HER CHILDREN

The Kavaneys Turned Out and Their Little Ones Taken Away.

The agents of the Gerry Society were notified yesterday that Daniel Kavaney, his wife, Ellen, and their three children, had been turned out of their rooms at 18 Eldridge Street. The case was investigated and Mrs. Kavaney and the children were found seated on the sidewalk with what little furniture they had left piled up around them.

Kavaney is sober and industrious, and has always kept his family from want until a few months ago, when he lost his place as a painter. His savings did not last long, with five to take care of, and he fell short in the rent. He found another place and went to his landlord and asked for an extension of time. His request was refused and he was turned out.

The agents of the society took the children to the Essex Market Police Court. Mrs. Kavaney started to look for her husband and reached the court just in time to hear the request that Magistrate Crane should commit them to an institution.

Mrs. Kavaney began to cry. "Is poverty a crime," she said, "that you want to take my children, my heart's blood, away from me? Think of what I have suffered for them. If you take them from me you take away my life."

Mrs. Kavaney's pleadings were a signal for her husband, who added his entreaties to hers.

"Ask my children if I haven't been a kind father to them," he said. "Don't take them away, Judge. Please don't part us."

Magistrate Crane was affected by their earnestness, but came to the conclusion that it would be best to leave the children in the care of the society until their father could find a home.

KINGS COUNTY RETURNS STILL OUT

The State Board of Canvassers May Take an Adjournment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Secretary of State Palmer has called a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers for to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The returns from Kings County had not arrived here up to the time of the closing of the Secretary of State's office to-day. If they do not get here by to-morrow the Board of Canvassers will adjourn pending their filing. All of the returns from the remaining counties in the State have been on file for some time.

A mistake in the returns from Onondaga County has been corrected so as to give State Engineer Adams 1,000 more votes than he was at first credited with, and deducting that number of votes from the vote as returned for his Democratic competitor, Russell R. Stuart.

POLICE PATROL AWHEEL

First of the Force to Appear on Bicycles in Uniform.

TWO MEN START ON THE WEST SIDE

One Has the Boulevard and the Other a Section of Eighth Avenue—Excite Curiosity—Two to Take Day Duty.

The first of the municipal police to do patrol service on bicycles started out last night at 6 o'clock.

The two pioneers in police bicycling were Dennis Gleason and Henry Negglesmith. Gleason was assigned to a beat along the Western Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Sixth Street. Negglesmith was assigned to a cycle path along Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to Fourteenth Street. The men started out on duty when the night platoon left the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Acting Captain Chapman was in the house to see the men leave. Sergt. John Thompson was on desk duty, and sent out the squad.

To the two uniformed cyclists was given a kind of roving commission. Capt. Chapman instructed them in regard to what was expected. He told them they would be required to perform the regular duties of a patrolman, but to pay especial attention to vehicles and bicycle riders on their beats. Their duty was to stop too great a speed in driving or wheeling.

The news that the entire squad of policemen connected with the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was to start out on wheels got around the neighborhood, and by 6 o'clock there was a big crowd of men and boys standing in the street waiting for the door to swing open and the bicycle brigade to come forth.

The men who started are expert riders, nevertheless they looked odd with their long uniform coats, and some in the crowd did not hesitate to say so. They sped down Sixty-eighth Street to the Boulevard a short distance away. Here they separated, Gleason wheeling up the Boulevard and Negglesmith going down the Boulevard to Fifty-ninth Street, and then down Eighth Avenue.

Gleason sped up the Boulevard until the wind flapped his coattails, which had become unpinned. He stopped his wheel and pinned them up again, and hastened on. He did not excite much comment from citizens while wheeling, as his identity was not always discovered, and wheelmen are plentiful along that way.

With Negglesmith, however, things were different. There were more people along Eighth Avenue, and in most cases his identity was revealed to those on the sidewalks. Wheelmen are not unknown on Eighth Avenue, but a bluecoat riding a bicycle was as much of a curiosity as Col. Waring's street sweepers when they first appeared in duck suits.

The men remained on duty until 10 o'clock. They were not told how often they would have to cover their beats. That was left to their own judgment. In fact, no rules have been prepared, especially for the bicycle corps. Rules can be made only after some experience.

Policemen John Gillis and John Lake will go on patrol duty on wheels at 10 o'clock to-day over the same beats.

The men wear the ordinary patrolman's uniform, with the exception of substituting a cap (like that of the harbor police) for the helmet. The men wore brown leggins, and left their clubs and belts in the station house.

Gillis belongs to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House, Negglesmith was taken from the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Lake and Gleason from the Twenty-second Precinct. All are good riders. The corps will be under command of Acting Captain Chapman.

BRIGHTON TRACK STANDS BURNED

Grand Stand and Free Places and the Betting Ring Destroyed—All the Horses Were Rescued.

The grand stand, the free stand, and the betting ring of the Brighton Beach race track were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage was about $40,000.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been caused by a defective flue. In the main office, under the grand stand, was a stove which was kept going at full blast by the night watchman, John Quigley, during the cold weather. He left the office, he says, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 8:20 o'clock James Clair, the Superintendent of the race track, saw smoke issuing from the upper part of the grand stand. He tried to extinguish the fire, he says, but was driven back by the smoke.

He sent out an alarm, and Engines Nos. 44 and 45 from Coney Island, Engine No. 46 of Sheepshead Bay, Chemical Engine No. 55 of Gravesend, and Trucks Nos. 16 and 17 responded. Before a stream could be thrown on the fire the entire grand stand was in flames.

At one time it was feared that the fire might reach the Brighton Beach Hotel and the Ocean Hotel, but the wind was in the opposite direction, and the sparks were carried away from the two hotels.

There were very few horses in the stables at the race track yesterday, and they were removed to places of safety. The horses belonged to Alfred Lakeland, John Green, Mr. Rayford, and Mr. Chandler.

It has been often said that the grand stand had been built at the wrong side of the inclosure. Fire has given to the association the chance that it will take, and the new stand will be put in the proper place.

The Brighton Beach race track was constructed in 1879 by the late William Engeman, the father of George H. Engeman, who at present owns the property. The first race was run on the new track in August, 1879, and since then the Brighton Beach race track has been one of the most prominent in the country.

The grand stand was 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, and joining it was the free stand, 200 feet long and 100 feet wide. The two stands would accommodate 5,000 persons.

WOMAN'S FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Generous Gifts for the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following contributions received to date for the "Woman's Fund." They are indicative of a large collection.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt	$250	Mrs. P. V. Volkenburg	10
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	250	Mrs. Alfred Pell	10
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	250	Miss E. Aymar	10
Mrs. A. Woerishoffer	200	Mrs. E. H. Harriman	10
Mrs. J. H. Schiff	200	Mrs. G. L. Nichols	10
Mrs. H. Herrmann	100	Mrs. E. B. Sheldon	10
Mrs. C. M. Hyde	100	Mrs. D. C. Blodgett	10
Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer	100	Mrs. J. Auerbach	10
Mrs. D. W. James	100	Miss L. Morris	10
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	50	Mrs. D. Garner	10
Mrs. G. W. Warren	50	Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin	10
Mrs. J. W. Minturn	50	Mrs. W. F. Cary	10
Mrs. C. Jackson	50	Mrs. W. H. Peckham	10
Mrs. A. W. Hard	50	Mrs. S. Hamilton	10
Mrs. Isidor Wormser	25	Miss C. Du Bois	10
Mrs. J. Renfold	25	Mrs. R. W. Townsend	10
Mrs. G. E. Dodge	25	Mrs. C. H. Godfrey	10
Mrs. T. Hitchcock	25	Mrs. J. H. Lazarus	10
Mrs. C. White	25	Mrs. W. P. Griffin	10
Mrs. F. Cromwell	25	Mrs. T. M. North	10
Mrs. C. Lowber	25	Mrs. Horace Beebe	5
Mrs. M. K. Jesup	25	Mrs. Nicholas Fish	5
Mrs. F. S. Witherbee	25	Mrs. B. L. Swan	5
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	25	Mrs. F. Morris	5
Mrs. E. L. Baylies	20	Mrs. W. Oothout	5
Mrs. S. J. Penniman	20	Mrs. C. C. Tiffany	5
Mrs. B. F. Romaine	20	Mrs. G. Trowbridge	5
Mrs. Ira Davenport	15	Mrs. M. C. D. Borden	5
Mrs. E. C. Hawkins	10	Mrs. A. Weiman	5
Mrs. Stanford White	10	Mrs. G. Griswold	5
Mrs. C. D. Smith	10	Mrs. F. G. Gorham	5
Mrs. B. Johnson	10	Mrs. R. M. Hunt	5
Mrs. J. F. Kernochan	10	Mrs. D. D. Williamson	5
Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge	10	Mrs. G. F. Betts	5
Mrs. J. H. Hall	10	Mrs. J. R. Brodhead	5
Mrs. N. Low	10	Mrs. B. Boardman	5
Mrs. W. H. Phillips	10	Mrs. Saltus	5
Mrs. John Hone	10	Mrs. W. H. Douglas	5
Miss M. Appleton	10	Mrs. H. M. Day	5
Mrs. W. Kemble	10	Mrs. S. Keyser	5
Mrs. W. Woodward	10	Miss S. O. Hoffman	5
Mrs. R. Olyphant	10	Mrs. F. V. Greene	5
Mrs. B. Winthrop	10	Mrs. S. H. Russell	5
Mrs. A. W. Durkee	10	Mrs. G. Hoffman	5
Mrs. D. A. De Lino	10	Miss M. Miller	5
Mrs. N. E. Baylies	10	Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.	5
Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer	10		

THE NEW CHURCH CONSECRATED

Elaborate Services at St. Mary the Virgin's—Bishop Potter Officiated, Assisted by Many Clergymen.

The new Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 130 West Forty-sixth Street, of which Father Thomas McKee Brown is rector, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop Potter. The service was elaborate, especially the musical portion. There was no sermon.

There was a large congregation present, about two-thirds being women. The interior of the building presented a pretty appearance, the altar being decorated with a profusion of palms and ferns and brilliantly illuminated with candles. Seven lighted lamps of different colors were suspended from the ceiling in front of the altar.

The service began with a procession, headed by Father John A. Stanton, Jr., consisting of twelve Brothers of Nazareth and about forty clergymen, all wearing surplices and followed by Bishop Potter. They entered from the clergy house and proceeded down the western aisle to the main entrance of the church. As the procession went up the centre aisle the Bishop and clergy read alternately the verses of the Twenty-fourth Psalm, beginning, "The earth is the Lord's," after which the Bishop offered up the prayer of invocation.

The instrument of consecration was then read by Father Stanton, after which it was formally handed over to the Bishop by Haley Fisk and Beverly Chew, two Trustees of the church.

The consecration hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," having been sung, mass was celebrated. The mass was sung in E flat, and was specially composed for the occasion by Organist Prentice.

The service concluded with the Bishop pronouncing the benediction and the singing of the hymn "Jerusalem the Golden." As a postlude Organist Prentice played Mendelssohn's "Priests' March."

SHE EXPECTS TO BE SET FREE

BARBARA AUB WILL BE ARRAIGNED BEFORE JUDGE COWING TO-DAY.

She Adheres to the Story in Effect that Her Confession Made to Recorder Goff Was Untrue.

Barbara Aub will be arraigned to-day before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions on the charge of perjury, for which she was indicted by the Grand Jury after she confessed to Recorder Goff that her testimony against Walter L. S. Langerman, on his trial for criminal assault, was untrue.

Miss Aub told all who saw her yesterday in her cell in the Tombs Prison, including her aunt, Mrs. Mitchell, and her counsel, F. B. House, that she firmly expected to be set free to-day by Judge Cowing. She adhered to the story she told her aunts on Wednesday, to the effect that her confession to Recorder Goff was untrue, and was wrung from her by Miss Kellard and Mrs. Wittemore of the Door of Hope.

Lawyer House visited Barbara by appointment in her cell at 8:30 A. M., prepared to reduce to writing her recantation of her confession, but she put him off by declaring that she would not formally recant over her signature until assured no harm could come to Miss Kellard, to whom she originally made her confession. Mr. House declined to give her any assurances on that point. Later Mr. House's stenographer, Miss Rosenthal, called on Barbara and spent two hours with her, but met with no better success. The girl would not make a formal recantation. She told both Mr. House and Miss Rosenthal, however, her confession was untrue. Mr. House said last night he would plead "not guilty" for Barbara when she was arraigned before Judge Cowing, and might also ask for the appointment of a commission to inquire into her sanity.

Mrs. Mitchell, Barbara's aunt, spent the entire day in her niece's cell. Mrs. Whittemore and Miss Anderson, Superintendent of the Door of Hope, called at the Tombs, but Miss Aub positively declined to see them. On leaving, Miss Anderson showed the reporters the following letter she had received from Barbara, dated Wednesday:

> My Dear Mother Anderson: I have tried so hard to sleep, but the girls here are very bad, and it is now nearly midnight. But they are making such a noise. But I will not open my door for the first time, I came to wonder about myself, so I just got up and asked my own dear Saviour to help me, and this is the answer He gave me: Hebrews x, 36: "For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise from Him." Just like our dear Lord to comfort us when we go to Him.
>
> So write to me a letter, dear Mother A., and if you see Miss Kellard tell her to forgive me. I did not know they would put all those untruths in the papers. Let me come back to my own friends and sisters. You can write me here without fear of any one seeing the letter. Do tell Miss Kellard. My heart is breaking to see her. I have asked God to let me see her, and I know He will—I am sure He will do so.
>
> BARBARA AUB.

Barbara's cellmate for two days has been Minnie Williams, a young woman who is to be sent to Boston by the criminal authorities to-day. Miss Williams made a statement yesterday to the effect that Barbara had written to Mrs. Whittemore saying that her confession was false, and was known to be false when it was made. Mrs. Whittemore said last night that she had received the letter. Barbara told the Williams girl that she did not like Mrs. Whittemore because she had asked her to make a will in favor of the Door of Hope. Barbara also said Miss Kellard had told stories about her which were not true. This Miss Kellard denied, and both Mrs. Whittemore and Miss Kellard reiterated their story of the circumstances under which Barbara had made her confession to them.

Mrs. Whittemore, in denying the story that Miss Kellard had hypnotized Miss Aub, declared that Miss Kellard was never alone with Miss Aub more than once, and then only for five minutes.

Recorder Goff declined yesterday to make any formal statement in regard to Barbara's recantation. He derided the story that Barbara had been subjected to, or had succumbed to, any hypnotic influence. He said that no one could blame him for the part he had taken in the case.

Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, who prosecuted Langerman, said yesterday that he still believed, with all his heart, that Barbara told the truth at Langerman's trial. "On the day Langerman was found guilty," said Col. Townsend, "Miss Kellard arose in court, and, in the hearing of those around her, said the verdict was untrue and unjust. In the so-called confession, Barbara repudiates as false only that part of her testimony in which she had stated she resisted Langerman's assault. This convinces me that the Kellard woman worked on Barbara simply to get her to say that part, alone, of her testimony was false. Otherwise, why did not Barbara, in her confession, say the testimony of the Charlton woman was true?"

Barbara had expressed to Warden Fallon and to others on Tuesday and Wednesday great fear that she would suffer imprisonment for having made her confession. After recanting, she said she felt that she would be set free. In her statement yesterday to Mr. House's stenographer Miss Aub said that one day Miss Kellard said to her in the Door of Hope: "I don't believe your testimony against Langerman was true."

"Why do you doubt it?" asked Barbara.

"God tells me it is untrue," was Miss Kellard's answer. To her aunt, to Mr. House, and to Miss Rosenthal, Miss Aub insisted that she had no recollection of having made any confession to Miss Kellard, Mrs. Whittemore, or Recorder Goff. She said she did not remember anything that happened on Thanksgiving Day.

Miss Clementina Smedley had a short talk yesterday with Miss Aub. She reported the girl as composed. The matron confirmed this statement last night, and said that at no time had Barbara been flighty or hysterical.

Mrs. Whittemore said last night that she was absolutely convinced that Barbara Aub told the truth in her confession to Recorder Goff. She had a talk with Mr. House at his office in the afternoon.

Wants the Tax Receipt Returned.

Controller Fitch is much annoyed over the action of W. R. Wilson of Elizabeth, N. J., who, it is alleged, sent a check drawn on the First National Bank of Elizabeth for $152.80 to the Finance Department in payment of taxes on property described in the block system as Section 3-2, Line 11,570, Block 776, Ward Map 46, value $8,000. The Tax Receiver threw the check out as no good. Mr. Wilson was notified to return the tax receipt, but he has not done so.

Controller Fitch wants the tax receipts so that it can do no harm to any intended purchaser of the property. He sent a letter to Mr. Wilson yesterday saying that if the receipt was not returned by Monday the matter would be placed in the hands of Corporation Counsel Scott.

NO MONEY FOR EDGAR WILLIAMS

He Is Defeated in His Suit Against Richard Croker and P. F. Meyer for Commissions.

A suit brought by Edgar Williams against Richard Croker and Peter F. Meyer, the real estate dealers, was begun yesterday in the City Court before Judge Botty and a jury.

The action is for money alleged to be due on commissions and for alleged breach of contract. Williams says the defendants agreed on Sept. 1, 1892, to engage his services tat $10 a week and a commission of 25 per cent. on all sales he made by private contract. He was discharged in April, 1894. He alleges that in March, 1893, he secured for Messrs. Meyer and Croker the agency for selling the premises at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, and they sold the property and obtained commissions amounting to $1,600. Williams says he should have been paid $400 of this sum under his contract.

Mr. Meyer said that he first met the plaintiff on the street and had a talk with him about entering his employ, and that Williams afterward went to work for himself and Mr. Croker, but not under the terms claimed. Mr. Meyer testified that the reason for the plaintiff's discharge was that he had sent a story to a New-York newspaper regarding himself and Mr. Croker, which was published, and that when he charged Williams with having done so he admitted it.

"I then told him to take a couple of weeks to look for another position."

Mr. Meyer also said that after this the plaintiff came to him and asked for a loan of $100, saying that his family was in need. "This request," said Mr. Meyer, "showed that I did not owe him $400 or any part of that amount. I refused to allow him to have the $100, as it was a strict rule of mine not to loan any money to any employe. I did not believe his story, as he was a sporting young man and was constantly taking a day off to attend different kinds of games and was very much in the habit of bringing a dress suit in a leather case to the office with him."

After Mr. Meyer concluded his testimony the jury retired. Within an very few minutes it returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

NEGLECTED TO EXHIBIT A SIGN.

Mrs. V. T. Mollenhauer, a Cigar Manufacturer, Says She Received No Notice.

Mrs. Virginia T. Mollenhauer was again arraigned before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday on a charge of having violated the law in neglecting to exhibit a sign in front of her cigar manufactory, at 848 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

When she was first arraigned she pleaded not guilty, but yesterday she pleaded guilty, after Assistant District Attorney Hinman had suggested that a suspension of sentence would be all that he would ask for as a penalty.

In a controversy between Mr. Hinman and counsel for the defense, the fact was elicited that Mrs. Mollenhauer had said, when notified to place a sign in front of her manufactory, that she would not do so under any circumstances, and that she had a political "pull" which would sustain her.

Judge Brown had evidently made up his mind, in view of Mr. Hinman's recommendations for clemency, to suspend sentence, but when he heard the intimation of a "pull" he held the woman for trial, stating that the intimation changed the whole aspect.

Mrs. Mollenhauer denied the statement of Inspector Hawley that she had received a letter from the Collector to place such a sign in position. She said that the letter, if sent, must have been received by her foreman while she was occupying her cottage at Rockaway, L. I. She had no political influence that could be brought to bear on the case, but she might have mentioned the fact to the Inspector that she was connected with a prominent office holder.

Her counsel here interposed the remark that Mrs. Mollenhauer's father is a paymaster in the Controller's office, but that Mrs. Mollenhauer had no intention of using any such influence. Counsel also hinted that no complaint would have been made against his client except for a personal misunderstanding between her and the Inspector.

Judge Brown directed the Inspector to produce a copy of the letter of notification sent by the Collector, and remarked that the intimation of a political "pull" was not to be entertained for an instant in a United States court. He then held Mrs. Mollenhauer for trial this morning at 11 o'clock.

Motion to Revive a Bernheim Suit.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer made an application yesterday to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court to revive an action in the name of Henry C. Bernheim, which was originally brought in the name of Abraham C. Bernheim, against Lazarus Levy and twenty other defendants, stockholders in the Manhattan Electric Light Syndicate.

The suit was brought some time ago by Abraham C. Bernheim, as Trustee for the stockholders, for an accounting. Mr. Bernheim, who has since died, was appointed Trustee to sell the stock and other properties of the Manhattan Electric Light Syndicate. This he did to the Edison Company for several hundred thousand dollars. After his death the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was made Trustee.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer wanted to have Henry C. Bernheim substituted in place of his brother, Abraham C. Bernheim, as plaintiff, and have action for an accounting revived in his name.

William M. Ivins, counsel for the defendant, opposed the motion on the ground that Henry C. Bernheim, as administrator of his brother's estate, did not succeed as plaintiff in the action.

Decision was reserved, and briefs will be submitted.

Stockholders Enjoined from Voting.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision continuing the injunction asked for by Frank L. Underwood and his wife restraining William Bayly, a stockholder and Director, and Gov. Alva Adams from voting on 30,000 shares of stock at the annual election today of the Tom Boy Mining Company.

The plaintiffs allege that the stock belongs to them, and that it was hypothecated to William P. Green of Denver as collateral. The election was to have been held on Tuesday, but was postponed until to-day on account of the inauguration. The office of the company is at 33 Wall Street.

The mine, which is situated in Telluride, Col., is said to be a very valuable property, having paid $70,000 in dividends in the past seventeen months.

Relief for General Sessions Court.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court will open the Court of Oyer and Terminer next Monday for the purpose of relieving the congested condition of the Court of General Sessions.

He will try the ordinary cases brought up in General Sessions. The disposition of cases there has been greatly retarded by the illness of Sheriff Daniel Louis Gordon, and Walter L. S. Langerman.

There will be an additional part of the General Sessions Court after Jan. 1.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 125—E. M. Hukill vs. James M. Guffey et al., in error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.—Dismissed, with costs, for failure to print the record.

No. 113—Theodore Henson vs. James E. Boyd et al.—Argument continued by Charles E. Flandrau for the plaintiff in error and by Ralph Whelan for the defendants in error, and concluded by Charles E. Flandrau for the plaintiff in error.

No. 116—George W. Cochran vs. Isaac L. Blout, trustee, et al., from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Argument commenced by Samuel Maddox for the appellant and continued by Leon Tobriner and A. B. Duvall for the appellees.

The call for Friday, Dec. 13, will be as follows: Nos. 116, 119, 650, 710, 711, 121, 124, 126, 127, 128.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. Steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. Steamship Allianca. 35—Same vs. Steamship Segurance. 36—Same vs. Steamship Vigilancia. 38—Commercial Union Company vs. Steamship Allianca. 44—Thomas vs. Steamship Florence. 46—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lebrie. 47—United States vs. Vantine. 48—United States vs. McCann. 49—Chase vs. Catlin.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Cases adjourned.

1—United Press vs. Walsh. 2—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 4—Edison vs. Lawton Company. 5—Chew vs. Sperry. 6—Kearby & Mattison Company vs. Emerson Drug Company. 7—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. Mackay. 8—Mahay vs. Duden. Cases Noticed.—9—Pierce vs. Sanders. 10—Arnold vs. Haggard. 12—Cornforth vs. Texas and Pacific Railway Company. 13—Mackay vs. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 14—Emanuel vs. Cary. 15—Di Freitas vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 16—Kearby & Matt

NEW TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION

J. F. Goddard, G. A. Hobart, and J. D. Cox Selected as Arbitrators.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL ORGANIZES

George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Lines Chosen Permanent Chairman —Instructions Issued that Rates Must Be Strictly Maintained.

James Frederick Goddard of New-York, Garret A. Hobart of Paterson, N. J., and ex-Governor Jacob Dolson Cox of Ohio were selected as arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association by the Board of Control yesterday. A special committee was appointed to communicate with the gentlemen named and obtain from them their formal acceptance of the proffered honor.

The organization of the Board of Control of the new association brought together in the Trunk Line Association offices an unusually large number of railroad officers of high degree. All of the big trunk lines, and most of their important connections, were represented by Presidents, Vice Presidents, or General Managers. George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania lines, called the meeting to order and spoke briefly and pertinently regarding the important work that the Joint Traffic Association has been organized to perform. Presidents Depew and Ingalls also spoke on the same subject.

The election of a permanent Chairman of the board was the first thing in order, and at the suggestion of Mr. Depew, that honor was bestowed upon Mr. Roberts, with cordial unanimity. F. H. Hoyt, who for the past six years has been Secretary of the Trunk Line Joint Committee, was chosen Secretary of the new board. He is eminently qualified for the position.

In executive session the board directed that formal notices be sent to the officers and agents of every road in the association and also to the officers of all connecting lines, that the new joint traffic agreement would become operative on Jan. 1, and that a strict maintenance of tariff rates would be required and insisted upon. This action relates to through rates both east and west bound, and applies to freight, passenger, and express business.

A committee was appointed to fix the salaries of three arbitrators, with instructions to report at a future meeting. Common report had previously fixed such salaries at $15,000 per annum for each arbitrator, but the committee is not obliged to adhere to that figure.

James F. Goddard was the first of the three arbitrators decided upon, and there was but little discussion over his name. So satisfactory has been his performance of the responsible duties of Trunk Line Commissioner during the last four or five years that there was no opposition to his elevation to the more commanding position of arbitrator. The general expectation was that he would be retained as one of the new Board of Commissioners.

The names of several well-known railroad men and lawyers were suggested to the Board of Control as being proper persons for arbitrators, and it required two or three hours of deliberation before the names of Garret A. Hobart and J. D. Cox were agreed upon. Friends of these gentlemen express the belief that they will accept the appointments.

Following are the names of the principal railroad men who attended the meeting: George B. Roberts, President, and Frank Thomson and James McCrea, Vice Presidents, of the Pennsylvania lines; Chauncey M. Depew, President, and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President, of the New-York Central; Charles F. Mayer, President, and Orland Smith, First Vice President, of the Baltimore and Ohio; Edward R. Bacon, President Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; M. E. Ingalls, President, and J. D. Layng, Vice President, of the Cincinnati, Vice Presidents of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio group; Samuel Sloan, President of the Lackawanna; E. B. Thomas, President, and G. C. Cochran, Fourth Vice President, Erie lines; E. P. Wilbur, President of the high Valley; H. B. Ledyard, President Michigan Central; Thomas P. Fowler, President Ontario and Western; S. R. Calloway, President Nickel Plate; O. D. Ashley, President, and Milton Knight, Freight Traffic Manager of the Wabash, and W. J. Spicer, General Manager Chicago and Grand Trunk.

A meeting of the board of nine Managers will be held to-day and it is likely that one or more Commissioners will be elected. There seems to be good ground for the belief that George R. Blanchard, now Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, will be the principal Commissioner. Vice President Horace J. Hayden will undoubtedly be the Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Inasmuch as the rules and authority of the Joint Traffic Association apply only to through rates, provision will probably be made for continuing the machinery of the Trunk Line Association, as well as of the Central Traffic Association, and those associations will be qualified to deal with the very important and complex questions of local tariffs.

THE THREE ARBITRATORS.

Sketches of the Men Selected by the Board of Control.

James Frederick Goddard has been Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association in this city since Nov. 1, 1889. He resigned the position of Chairman of the Western Passenger Association in Chicago to come here. Mr. Goddard was born in Brocton, Mass., in 1842, and entered railroad service in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in 1868. While Assistant Freight Agent of that road he left there to take the General Freight Agency of the Atchison system. Within ten years he passed successively through the grades of General Freight Agent, Traffic Manager, Assistant General Manager, and General Manager, to the Third Vice Presidency of the Atchison. He voluntarily retired from the last mentioned office in June, 1890, to go with the Western Passenger Association. Mr. Goddard has made a fine record as Trunk Line Commissioner. He is alert, well informed, conservative, and fair minded.

Garret A. Hobart is one of the most active and successful business men in New-Jersey. His extensive interests embrace railroad properties, banks, trust companies, gas and water companies, manufacturing enterprises, and improvement companies. He is likewise a strong political force in his native State, being in the front rank of political leaders there. At present he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hobart was born at Long Branch in 1844, and he has been a stirring citizen of New-Jersey. In 1864 he began to practice law in Paterson, in which city he has since continued to reside. He has at different times been a member of the State Assembly and the Senate. His first railroad experience was as receiver of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad. He so managed the affairs of that corporation as to place it on a sound financial basis within a comparatively short time. Subsequently he was receiver of the Montclair Railroad and the Jersey City and Albany line. His reputation as a successful reorganizer and financial manager is of a most uncommonly high order. He is now President of the Paterson Railway Company's consolidated lines, and for some years he has been a Director of the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad and the Susquehanna and Western. Mr. Hobart's name is prominently mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship, and also with the Governorship.

Jacob Dolson Cox, statesman and soldier, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, but happened to be sojourning in Canada at the time of his birth. He spent his boyhood in New-York, and removed to Ohio in 1846. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1851, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in Warren, Ohio. In both the law and in political life he was progressive and eminently successful. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Union army, soon receiving a commission as Brigadier General. He saw plenty of active service, and remained in the field until peace was declared. He was promoted to be Major General for meritorious conduct. In 1866-7 he was Governor of Ohio, and he served about a year as Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's first Cabinet. He resigned the Cabinet position on account of disagreements over certain measures of the Administration, and returned to Cincinnati, where he resumed the practice of the law. In October, 1873, he was elected President of the Wabash Road, a position which he held for about two years. Subsequently he served two terms in Congress. He is an LL. D. and has published several successful books on war topics.

TRACTION SALE POSTPONED.

Justice Gaynor Issues a Stay in a Suit Brought by M. J. Kennedy.

The Long Island Traction Company was to have been sold at the Real Estate Exchange in this city at noon yesterday, but Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted a stay, and argument will be heard upon the motion to-day.

The stay was granted in the suit brought by Michael J. Kennedy, a stockholder of the Long Island Traction Company and a friend of Patrick H. Flynn.

In granting the order staying the sale, Justice Gaynor said: "There is a grave question involved here which should be decided before the sale. I hesitate to grant the stay and would prefer that all concerned consent to adjourn the sale, as I think it would be better."

The United States Circuit Court in West Virginia originally granted an order to foreclose the collateral trust notes held by the Brooklyn Heights and Long Island Traction Company and F. Kingsbury Curtis was appointed master to conduct the sale, which was to have taken place at noon on Dec. 5. Mrs. Emma O'Connor, a stockholder and friend of Mr. Flynn, had the sale enjoined, and on Wednesday the suit of Mrs. O'Connor was dismissed, and the sale was set for yesterday at noon.

F. Kingsbury Curtis was ready to proceed with the sale in the Real Estate Exchange when he was handed the papers from Judge Gaynor's court. The sale was postponed until 4 o'clock, and counsel for the Long Island Traction Company applied to Justice Gaynor to vacate the order of injunction, but Justice Gaynor refused to vacate the order, and, consequently, at 4 o'clock the sale of the company was postponed until to-day.

LEHIGH VALLEY ELECTION.

Proxies Solicited in Support of the Present Management.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Following the established custom, the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have issued a circular to the shareholders, in which they ask for proxies for use at the annual meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1896. It is stated in the circular that, under the proxies thus obtained, the stock represented will be voted for the present Board of Directors. The circular further says:

"The forthcoming annual report will show to your satisfaction that not only is your entire property, including the rolling stock, in exceptionally good condition physically, but also that the finances of the company are in most excellent shape, its whole floating debt having been paid or provided for during the present year.

"This company has shared in the improvement of the transportation interest which the country generally has witnessed during the last year, and a satisfactory return upon the investment of our stockholders cannot fail to follow such adjustment of the anthracite producing and transportation interests as will secure a fair price for coal. The officers of this company have made repeated efforts to secure this result, and in every way have endeavored to hasten its return to the payment of dividends."

That the present management of the road will be re-elected does not seem to admit of the slightest doubt. The only sign of opposition that has so far made its appearance comes from the same source that inspired last year's unsuccessful campaign against President Wilbur and his associates, and it is probable that even the small vote polled by the Dick committee on that occasion will be materially reduced at the election in January.

Rate Agreement Violated.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—The contract entered into a few days ago between the officers of the Central Traffic Association to restore east-bound freight rates and maintain a fixed tariff from St. Louis to the seaboard, is being violated almost before the ink is dry. According to reliable reports east-bound rates were just as badly cut yesterday as they were before the General Managers had taken action. Several roads are said to have made large shipments of provisions at a rate of 5 cents less than tariff and some of the roads are accused of taking grain at 2 cut of 2 cents per hundred pounds. The failure to restore rates has created a rather chilly feeling among the more conservative Eastern officials and some of them begin to doubt the ability of the managers of the New Joint Traffic Association to secure a strict maintenance of rates.

Withdrawal of the Cotton Belt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Cotton Belt Road recently withdrew from the Southwestern Passenger Association, but agreed to suspend its notice of withdrawal for a time, pending a settlement of the differences which led it to step out. This time being up and the differences being still unsettled the road has renewed its withdrawal. This probably means the dissolution of the association. The Cotton Belt Road wanted to pay a commission in excess of the other lines and also asked the right to sell tickets $1 cheaper. This right certain roads in the association were not inclined to grant. There was no change in the Eastern freight situation to-day. Several secret cuts were made, as heretofore, but no announcement of an open cut was made nor is any now expected for several days at least.

Government Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following grants of lands to railroads:

To the Oregon and California Railroad Company, 203,947 acres in the Roseburg and Oregon City Lands District, Oregon; 167,991 acres in the Roseburg (Oregon) Land District, and 373 acres in the Marysville (Cal.) District; 58,396 acres to the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the Redding (Cal.) District; 32,968 acres to the Oregon Central Railroad Company in the Oregon City (Oregon) District; 9,339 acres to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (main line) in the San Francisco and Visalia District, California, and 210,839 acres to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Lewiston and Miles City Land District, Montana.

Gen. Harrison in a Railroad Suit.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Ex-President Harrison is expected to be in Toledo next Monday to plead in a suit before Judge Ricks, of the United States Court. The case is part of the Clover Leaf litigation, and concerns the petition of Charles Hamlin et al., who claim to hold a quantity of preferred stock that is not being represented in the suit. The Continental Trust Company of New-York will make a motion to strike the Hamlin petition from the files. Gen. Harrison represents the Hamlin interests.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Canadian Pacific has now put in a sixteen-dollar second-class basing rate from Winnipeg to New-York, which is about $12 below the regular authorized fare. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern are suffering by this competition, and have asked the St. Paul-Chicago lines to join them in making the same basing rate from competitive territory with the Canadian Pacific.

—Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who has just returned from Denver, said yesterday: "The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway will present the plan to the bondholders in a very few days. Matters in Colorado are in good condition. There is the largest crop in the West I have ever seen, but it is not moving."

—A convention of South Dakota and Minnesota delegates is in session at Minneapolis to consider the proposition to build a railroad to the Black Hills district of South Dakota, and capture for the twin cities some of the trade now being diverted to Chicago, St. Joseph, and Kansas City.

—The charter of the new Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company was filed in Topeka, Kan., yesterday and the Board of Directors organized there, with Aldace F. Walker as Chairman. Another meeting of the board will be held in New-York within a week or two.

—Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, stated emphatically yesterday that there was not the slightest foundation for the report that an application was to be made for the appointment of a receiver of that property.

—H. R. Houghton of Chicago has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, with territory in the East.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, was unable to attend the meeting of Presidents yesterday owing to illness.

—Frank Harriott, Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in this city yesterday.

TREES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Many Thousands Brought from the Catskills.

CAREFULLY CHOSEN BY MOUNTAINEERS

Pines and Spruces in a Great Variety of Sizes at Washington Market—Wreaths and Ropes of Evergreens.

Though Christmas is nearly two weeks away, the enterprising mountaineers from the Catskills who supply New-York, Brooklyn, and neighboring cities with most of the evergreen trees used in the holiday festivities have already made their appearance, and the wide plaza opposite Washington Market, at the foot of Vesey Street, has taken on the appearance of a fine forest.

Piled up in the fanciful shapes, the shorter trees heaped together like cordwood, and the forty-foot trees rising above the eaves of the ferry house roof like giants of the forest, are 30,000 spruce, balsam, and mountain-boy pine trees. They were all placed there yesterday, and by this evening 20,000 more will be stocked in the half block of space set aside for this purpose. More trees will follow if there is a demand for them.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found the little colony of mountaineers in some confusion about twilight last evening over the very important question of selecting a watchman. In past years they have been subject to great annoyance from longshoremen and river thieves.

"Do they steal our trees?" said one man in reply to the reporter's question. "Well, now, I should just say they do. Just ask Wiltse. He and Fromer have been coming down here for ten years. Do they steal trees? Well, mebbe."

Mr. Wiltse was one of the first to make capital out of the Catskill forests by shipping Christmas trees to the metropolis. He began on a small scale, and he now boasts of his 15,000 trees, which he began to prepare last October. He is a sturdy-looking man of the New-England type. He keeps boarders in the Summer time, and puts in part of the Winter in the Christmas tree business.

"Yes," he said, "nearly all the trees come from right around Tannersville, which lies only three miles distant from the Hotel Kaaterskill. Of course, there are some trees sold up town. They are brought from Maine and the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, but they have to be cut so early in the season that they get dry and brittle, so that they fall apart easily.

"Now, our trees, you see," and here Mr. Wiltse took a twig and shook it to prove that the leaves would not fall off, "are fresh and tough, so that they may be moved about freely.

"Yes, we have great times up in the Catskills when October gets around. It is then that we first start to cut down the trees and gather the ground pine and the princess pine for roping. All the idle men in the neighborhood get a job then at cutting down trees and hauling them out of the woods to waggons. When a tree is "laid," the butt is sawed off and marked with some initial, or figure, to distinguish it from those of another man's lot, because, you see, we are all crowded together down here, and the trees are likely to get mixed.

"These very neat wreaths and yards of roping are all prepared up in the mountains by the old women, who have been doing the same thing for years. They seem to enjoy it, generally.

"Yes, we have to use great precaution in getting these big trees out of the woods. There is one," pointing to a great spruce just sold to Charles Frohman for the poor children's Christmas entertainment in the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, "that took just one day to remove to the railroad, so careful were we not to break any branches.

"About the price? Well, I would just as soon tell you as not. We have them here in bundles from 60 cents up to $1 a bundle. We sell a bundle like this," pointing to one which contained half a dozen small trees with butts about one inch in diameter, "for 60 cents. The grocerymen retail them for 25 cents apiece. A bundle of two big trees we sell for $1, while single trees bring anywhere from $1 to $10.

"All the retailers in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the Long Island towns depend on the stock at this market for their supplies."

The little company of Christmas-tree merchants, Mr. Wiltse said, had been the victims of thefts in past year, although they employed a watchman. One morning he came down town and found a stranger selling the trees at retail prices to passing grocerymen.

"A policeman," he added, "hit the fellow a clip on the head that knocked him over. But I guess they had it all fixed between them."

The trees will be kept on sale daily from early in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening until Christmas Day, when the men from the mountains will join their women folks and buy presents for friends at home. Then they will all retire to their mountain homes to await the Summer boarder.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TRUSTEES

Work Accomplished by the Board During Its Closing Meeting, Held in Detroit Yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—The Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor finished its session to-day. The Rev. H. B. Gross of Worcester, Mass., was elected Vice President, so that the board will have a head while President Clark is out of the country during a part of the coming year.

President Clark, the Rev. E. R. Dille of San Francisco, and Prof. W. W. Andrews of Sackville, N. B., will comprise the committee which will hold a conference with a committee from the Epworth League from Chicago Saturday morning. The Trustees, by resolution, call especial attention to that portion of the President's semi-annual report which states:

As a Board of Trustees and as officers of the United Society we have resolutely refused to exercise any authority to legislate for any society or to decide any local questions of administration. All these matters belong exclusively to the pastors and churches. This idea enters into all our conventions and molds the character of our brotherhood everywhere. Our conventions are mass meetings, without any legislative function, without the possibility of interfering with or directing the affairs of any society. This plan refers every different question relating to societies back to the only court of arbitration, the church to which the society belongs. It prescribes the character of our fellowship, and it limits the functions of the United Society, making it simply a bureau of information and statistics.

The board has been made inter-racial by the election of two colored members—Bishop B. W. Arnett of Wilberforce, Ohio, representing the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop Alexander Walters of Jersey City, representing the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

A council composed of the Trustees and officers of the United Society and the Presidents of the State, Territorial, and provincial unions, will meet on the day before the international convention of 1896, in Washington, for the consideration of the interest of the Christian Endeavor movement. To-night Christian Endeavor rallies were held at five of the local churches, which were addressed by members of the Board of Trustees.

To Look for Election Frauds.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 12.—The Queens County Republican Central Committee to-day appointed a committee composed of State Committeeman William J. Youngs, ex-Assemblyman James S. Fairbrother, B. Frank Wood, Joseph Cleary, Dr. B. G. Strong, and D. Van Nostrand to assist the authorities in the investigation of the alleged election frauds in this city and give every aid possible in bringing guilty persons to justice.

The committee has unlimited powers to expend money to assist in the work and was directed to continue in power until the matter was finally disposed of by the courts.

The committee unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the candidacy of Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn for a place on the Court of Appeals bench.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Officers Chosen by the Exchange Directors —Sales at Auction—List of Offerings for To-day.

Mr. Louis Wirth has bought the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 75 by 135. It will be improved.

Mrs. Louisa A. McEwen has sold, at $5,000, the two-story frame dwelling, 985 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, near Boston Avenue, 25 by 100.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday elected the following officers: President—Douglas Robinson; First Vice President—Samuel F. Jayne; Second Vice President, F. Zittel; Secretary—Irving Ruland; Treasurer—A. W. Cruikshank; Finance Committee—Messrs. H. H. Cammann, George De F. Barton, and J. Edgar Leaycraft; Auction Room Committee—Messrs. Alfred E. Marling, R. V. Harnett, S. F. Jayne, Frank Yoran, and Thomas S. Walker; Membership Committee—Messrs. A. W. Carpenter, F. Zittel, A. W. Cruikshank, I. Ruland, and F. Yoran.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure, at $11,500, to Dennis W. Moran, the second mortgagee, the brick flat and lot on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 80.70 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 135.20 by 26.3 by 127.95.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $18,500, to Clemens Muller, the four-story brick flat, 174 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 102.2 2-3 feet west of Third Avenue, 25.6 2-3 by 120.5 by irregular.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $24,100, to Max Newman, the five-story brownstone tenement with stores, 63 Sheriff Street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100.

The right, title, and interest of Emma Meyer to the four-story brick building, 270 South Street, northwest corner of Jefferson Street, 37.2 by 84.3 by 37.2, by 65.4, were sold by B. L. Kennelly to the plaintiff, J. W. Kruger, at $100.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, assignee's sale, the right, title, and interest of Mary J. Tallman, (bankrupt,) on Feb. 19, 1877, to plot 100 by 163, on west side of Sheridan Avenue, 265 feet north of Ella Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Horace Barnard, Jr., referee, 235 and 237 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brownstone tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $15,950.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, northeast corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 50 by 102.14 by 34.11 by 105.73; also lot adjoining on avenue, 25 by 100. Due on judgments, on corner, $4,365; prior mortgage, $8,000; on adjoining property, $1,725.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph Rosenzweig, referee, 66 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,220.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 by 98.37. Due on judgment about $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 2,022 La Fontaine Avenue, by Patrick Murphy of 2,022 La Fontaine Avenue, for a two-story frame storage building; cost, $500.

Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, southeast corner, (William's Bridge,) by Frank Zanetti of William's Bridge, for a one-story frame workshop; cost, $300.

West End Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, southwest corner, by Margaret J. Mace of 120 West Eightieth Street, for an eight-story and basement brick flat; cost, $75,000.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Avenue C, (Unionport,) by Hannah M. Thurlbut of 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a one-story and attic frame workshop and storage; cost, $600.

Nos. 191 and 193 Delancey Street, by Francis B. Robert of Mastic, L. I., alterations to a four-story brick stable and workshop; cost, $3,000.

Broadway and Forty-first Street, northeast corner, by Meyer L. Sire of 174 Broadway, alterations to a seven-story brick hotel; cost, $6,000.

No. 123 West Forty-second Street, by Jennie E. Thorley of 330 West Seventy-second Street, alterations to a six-story brick store, office, and flat; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

136TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 50 x100; Roman Baldwin, referee, to Martin Geiszler and August Moebus.... $9,550

155TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William Wehmhoefer and wife to Elizabeth Wiegand.... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 286.8 ft n e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x83.8x16.2x89.11; Max Milbouer to Anna Milbouer. 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 50 ft n e of Burnside Av, 50x125.6x50.11x159.3; John D. Beals and wife to Eliza J. Moore.. 6,600

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x150.10x25.4x155.1; Eliza J. Moore to John D. Beals.... 1

MARION AV, n w s, Lot 175, map of East Tremont, 24th Ward; William F. Brugman, executor, &c., of Francis F. Brugman, to Albert F. Brugman.... 8,000

169TH ST, n s, 137 ft e of Boston Av, 20x124.2; Ida McK. Housen to Charles W. Miller.... 2,475

CONGER ST, w s, Lots 21 and 22, map of 93 building lots of Oscar V. Pitman at South Mount Vernon; Alice M. Dexter to Mary A. Kelly.... 3,000

3D ST, s s, Lots 412, 413, and 414, map of Laconia Park; William's Bridge; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to John W. Brush.... 3,200

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10 to 110th St x25x201.10; R. M. S. Putnam, referee, to Paul M. Hersog.. 6,500

8TH AV, 2,913 and 2,915, Edith E. Schmidt to William S. Munn.... 1

142D ST, s s, 138.10 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50.8x90.11; 142d St, s s, 206.2 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50.8x90.11; 534 to 538 and 542 to 546 West 142d St; Henry Nobel and wife to William J. Nicklas.. 1

8TH AV, 2,651 and 2,653; John W. Meyer and wife to Clarence Leverich.... 1

150TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; 150th St, s s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William F. Brugman, executor, &c., of Francis F. Brugman, to Albert F. Brugman.... 8,100

150TH ST, n e corner of Melrose Av, 18.6 x98.10x21.2x99; Hugo Rossner and wife to Emma M. Denninger.... 4,000

WILLIAM ST, 157; Henry W. Schulting and others to Solon Palmer.... 82,500

WILLIAM ST, 159; William S. Gleason and another, executors, to Solon Palmer. 77,500

WILLIAM ST, 157; Ruth Ann Schulting, as executrix, to Solon Palmer.... 82,500

READE ST, 94; Harrie N. Reynolds and another to Charles M. Reynolds, ⅔ part.... 1

GRAND ST, n s, 25 ft e of Goerck St, 25x75; George Haas to Henry Drucker... 15,750

BROOME ST, s s, 25 ft e of Ridge St, 20x80; Julius A. Sachs and wife to Emilie Berlinger.... 1

24TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Margaret Vance to Ella McCormick.... 45,250

38TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Jacob Korn.... 12,000

32D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 19x98.9xirregular; Robert J. Henck and wife to Eliza J. F. Willing.... 1

38TH ST, n s, 147.6 ft w of Madison Av, 23.9x98.9; 39th St, s s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Mary D. D. Ripley to Nellie H. Ripley.... 1

62D ST, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Harry G. Poole to Emma F. Parker... 1

76TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 19.4x64.2; Emily L. Landon to Joseph J. Asch.... 1

76TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 89x102.2; Jennie Orr, as trustee, to Herman Harjes.... 11,000

58TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Louis J. Well to Belle Well.... 1

76TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 19x102.2; Jennie Orr and others, individually and as executors, to Herman Harjes.... 1

LENOX AV, e s, 49 ft n of 134th St, 50x86; John Vanderbilt and wife to James Higgins and others.... 20,000

115TH ST, n s, 234.10 ft e of 5th Av, irregular; Patrick McVay to Israel Schneitacher.... 1

114TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; Herbert Egerton to David R. Todd.... 1

120TH ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Rufus H. Fowler and others to O. E. Fowler.... 10

113TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x76.10; Joseph J. Schreiner and others to William H. Schwartz.... 19,500

127TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 105th St, 25.8 x91; Gotthard Burkhard and wife to Max C. Baum.... 1

125D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 54x100.11; Julius A. Sachs and wife to Emilie Berlinger.... 1

2D AV, 280 and 332; Ralph Well and wife to Benjamin H. Newell.... 30,000

22D ST, n s, Lot 420, map of property of Clement C. Moore, 19.6x98.9; Mary A. McLaughlin and others to Julian Guinea. 20,000

12TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 22x103.3; also 134 St, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 12.6 x98.9; Riker R. James to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.... 1

88TH ST, 73 West; Carrie A. W. Vilas to Lily A. Smith.... 1

88TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Augustus W. Cruikshank and wife to Edward Hirsh.... 1

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Edwin A. Cruikshank and others to Augustus W. Cruikshank.... 1

88TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; same to E. Hirsh.... 1

88TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Warren Cruikshank and wife to same.... 1

89TH ST, 26 West; Robert F. Tysen and wife to L. Napoleon Levy.... 42,000

88TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Edwin A. Cruikshank and wife to Edward Hirsh.... 1

Recorded Leases.

ARMSTRONG, Henry to Josef Metzger; 152 Greenwich St, 5 years.... $2,000

BECHSTEIN, Katharine, to John Schaefer; 451 West 38th St, 6 years.... 720

BUTLER, Nathaniel L., to Alfred N. Gilbert; 527 Grand St, store, &c., 5 years.. 480

CUNNINGHAM, Sarah, to Rocco Mega; 238 Mulberry St, 4 9-12 years....$2,300. 2,500

CONWAY, Louis L., to Patrick Carney; s e corner of Park Av and 119th St, 4 10-12 years.....$900. 1,000

DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees to John F. Pupke; n s of 55th St, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 28x100, 20 years.... 360

SAME to same; n s of 55th St, 82.6 ft w of 9th Av, 17.6x50.2, 20 years.... 160

FRITH, Maria L., to Emil Heim; n s of 27th St, 112.8 ft w of Broadway, 25x98.9x irregular, 5 years.... 2,500

KENNELLY, Joseph F., to Card A. Anderson; 417 and 419 West 16th St, 5 years.... 2,400

MARSHALL, Margaret, and another, executors, to Elizabeth Koelsch; 915 Columbus Av, 4 1-3 years.....$1,350. 1,450

McKELVEY, Eleanor, to Mary Schmidt; n s corner of 6th Av and 49th St, 10 years.... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCH, Joseph J., to Emily L. Landon; s s of 76th St, 180 ft e of Madison Av, installments.... $8,500

BEHLER, William H., to Christian S. Beehler; n s of 167th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years.... 5,000

BOEHM, Adolf, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft n of 136th St, 2 years.... 8,000

BRUSH, John W., to Frederick C. Dexter; s s of Lots 412 and 414, map of Laconia Park, 3 years.... 900

BRUGMAN, Albert F., to William F. Brugman, executor; s s of 150th St, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.... 4,050

SAME to same; n w s of Marion Av, Lot 175, map of East Tremont, 1 year.. 1,500

CHRISTENSEN, Richard M., and wife to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Franklin Av, 44 ft n of 170th St, installments.... 14,000

CARROLL, Patrick J., to Abram Kling; e s of Ridge St, 100 ft s of Broome St, demand.... 1,100

SAME to Lafay Schulum; same property, 6 months.... 300

GUINEA, Julian, to Mary A. McLaughlin; n s of 22d St, Lot 420, map of lands of C. C. Moore, 5 years.... 17,000

SAME to Stephen Bulkley; s s of 18th St, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.... 2,000

HIGGINS, James, and James King, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; e s of Lenox Av, 49.11 ft s of 135th St, 1 year, (two mortgages).... 18,000

HARJES, Herman, to Jennie Orr, trustee; n s of 76th St, 168 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 6,500

HIRSH, Edward, to Augustus W. Cruikshank and others; n s of 88th St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 2 years (five mortgages).... 50,000

HIGGINS, James, and James King to John Vanderbilt; e s of Lenox Av, 49.11 ft n of 134th St, 1 year.... 19,000

HERZ, Henrietta, to Anna H. Mildeberger; n s of 121st St, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years.... 20,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York; s s of 134th St, 427.1 ft e of Trinity Av, 5 years.... 7,000

HEYLAND, William J., to John Hunk and others, Trustees of Bronck Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church; e s of Avenue B, 25 ft n of 5th St, (24th Ward,) 2 years.... 450

HOUGHLAHAN, Thomas, to Robert Courright; s s of Delancy Place, 188 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years.... 200

JENKINS, Ida L. and Thomas J. and George and Mary E., to the Bradley Currier Company, Limited; Nicholas Av, s e corner of 118th St, 1 year.... 9,700

LEYON, Anna E., to Elizabeth Heilman; Westchester Av, n w corner of Parker Av, 1 year.... 3,000

LAPPE, Charles F., to Mary E. Monaghan; n s of Willard Av, 350 ft e of 3d St, 2½ years.... 750

MOERTS, August, and wife and Martin Geissler and wife to New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 136th St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, installments.... 8,000

MESTANIK, Linbomie and wife to Benedikt Fisoher; n s of 22d St, 225 ft w of 7th Av and adjoining property, 1 year.... 5,000

MEINKEN, Henry, to Mary A. Jones; s e corner of Washington and West 14th Sts, (lease,) 5 years.... 10,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, s e corner of 100th St, and n e corner of 99th St and Lexington Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.... 50,000

PALMER, Solon, to same; 157 and 159 William St, installments.... 80,000

PALMER, Eddy, to same; 57 and 87 Ann St, 2 years.... 40,000

PETRIE, Elizabeth L., and James A. to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Delancey and Orchard Sts, 1 year.... 8,500

O'NEILL, Michael, and wife to Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association; s s of 29th St, 75 ft e of 2d Av, installments.... 13,000

RICHARDSON, Alonzo F., and wife to S. Charles Welsh, trustee; 109 West 74th St, 3 years.... 12,000

ROESSERT, Emil, and Frederick W. Nerge and wife to Eliza E. Farnham and another; s s of 182d St, 950 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years.... 40,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Frederic Middlebrook; s w corner of Madison Av and 98th St, 1 year.... 5,000

SMITH, Owen, to John W. Livingston; 81 to 89 West 134th St, (four mortgages,) 1 yr. 500

SCHWARTZ, William H. to Joseph J. Schreiner and another; s s of 113th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.... 2,000

SIEMES, Emil L., and wife to Amanda Bleyer; n w s of Ogden Av, 500 ft s w of Union St, 3 years.... 5,500

TRONSOR, John, Adam, Rosa, and Julius Stieber and another, executors to New-York Savings Bank; s s of 43d St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.... 5,000

WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Annie H. Haft; 279 and 281 Delancey St.... 1,150

Assignments of Mortgages.

HAND, Clifford A., executor of C. G. Havens, to the Havens Relief Fund Society.... $14,194

HARTWELL, Caroline, to William McShane Manufacturing Company.... 1

KEMPNER, Samuel, to Jeremiah Sparling.... 1,280

LEE, Louise C., administratrix of Leonard Lee, to Frederick W. Senff, executor, &c., ½ part.... 7,112

SAME to Louise C. Lee, administratrix, ½

CIVIL SERVICE ABUSES

Annual Meeting of the National League in Washington.

CARL SCHURZ MAKES AN ABLE SPEECH

The Strength of the Civil Service Reform Movement Increasing Steadily All Over the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The National Civil Service Reform League's fifteenth annual meeting began here this afternoon, when the delegates were welcomed by President John Joy Edson of the local organization. The officers of the league will be elected to-morrow, and the meeting will close in the evening with a reception at the Arlington, to which all the principal officials of the Government and members of Congress have been invited.

In the course of an interesting paper read before the league this afternoon on the appointment and tenure of Postmasters, by Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, Mass., in which he severely criticises the United States postal system, he related an occurrence during Postmaster General Wanamaker's tenure of office, in illustration of his position. He stated that a business man appointed Postmaster General wrote to some of the model Postmasters to consult with him on the business of the service. On account of the pressure of Congressmen, he was unable to fix a date before June after his inauguration in March, but even then these model Postmasters got no further than his anteroom, where they vainly waited many valuable hours while applicants under the wings of members of Congress passed in before them. At last, after about a week of waiting, one got into the inner room and found the Postmaster General engaged in a discussion with a negro Postmaster of a small town in the South, over the question whether the appointment should not be revoked, not on the ground of unfitness, but because of a rumor that this negro had once attended a Democratic caucus.

After some quarter of an hour consumed over this question, the Postmaster General had a moment or two to shake hands and explain that the business consultation must be postponed till the next August as he was overwhelmed with the pressure for places. "This story," he said, "is a true one," he said, "I tell, not as illustrating the work of any one man, but of the heretofore usual duties of this Cabinet position in general. As a result, the organization of the department is on the same basis that it was under Franklin, when there were seventy-five Post Offices in the country.

In the evening a great mass meeting was held, at which Carl Schurz was the principal speaker. After making a few remarks descriptive of the "Boss" system in large cities, and especially in New-York, Mr. Schurz said:

Do you ask how such utterly undemocratic developments can become possible in a republic like ours? Simply by the existence of the spoils system, which allows that which belongs to the public, especially the public offices, to be diverted from public to private use. Without that system, political bossism, in the form at least in which we know it, would not be possible. With that system and all its demoralizing influences kept alive in our politics, bossism will not only continue to exist, in spite of occasional reverses, but it will propagate itself from State to State and bring forth results which, as predicted now, would severely tax popular credulity. Fortunately, with an intelligent and vigorous people like ours, the growth and recognition of such an evil usually bring with them the recognition of the remedy. As the spoils system evolved its most characteristic and most undemocratic products, the machine and the boss, to more and more conspicuous power, and the corrupt, rapacious, and debasing tyranny of that power was more and more widely felt, the people in constantly widening circles turned with a just instinct to the true corrective. It is a remarkable fact that civil service reform, which twenty years ago struggled, apparently in vain, to win the favorable attention of the great mass of citizens, has of late years marvelously risen in popular interest. The reason is that the popular intellect, stimulated by disgust with existing abuses and by apprehension of worse things to come, began to see in civil service reform the only effective method to destroy the spoils system, which was robbing, oppressing, and degrading them—that is, the only effective method to restore the public offices to the service of the public ends of which they were originally instituted, and to make the Government in this sense once more what it was designed to be—a Government, not for the benefit of the politicians, or of machines, or of political parties, but a Government for the people.

Civil service reform has no longer to struggle for its right of existence. So much is triumphantly established. The problem remains how to secure what we have won by further conquest; for the results the reform movement has achieved will not be entirely safe until its success is complete—until the spoils system is totally abolished, and the new order of things has supplanted it in the ordinary ways of thinking and the political habits of the people.

We all know that we owe to our legislative bodies the enactment of the existing civil service laws, so it is in the legislative bodies that the most dangerous attempts are made to circumvent and subvert them. At the same time, whatever the executive power may do in the way of extending the reform, the aid of legislation is required to give it endurance and security. Now, I must confess that of all those who are charged with public duties, the legislator, especially the member of Congress, seems to me by far the most interested in the total abolition of the patronage system. He should desire such abolition all the more ardently, as the growth of our Government and the swelling magnitude and complexity of the problems before the legislator demand the devotion of all his mental and moral faculties with constantly increasing severity for his real duties, and more and more sternly forbid any dissipation of them in unworthy employments. Permit me to discuss this branch of my subject somewhat elaborately. I shall not argue the constitutional aspect of the interference of members of Congress with the appointing power, but unfold the possibilities developed by existing custom; and in doing so, I speak to some extent from the personal experience gathered during six years' service in Congress and four years in an executive position which kept me in constant official and personal contact with Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Schurz described the embarrassments of a Congressman called on for the distribution of offices, and then said:

At our last annual meeting I spoke of the remarkable strength the civil service reform movement had gained in public sentiment. I am happy to add now that the growth of that strength has continued. It was strikingly manifested by the overwhelming popular majority by which the merit system was adopted for the Municipal Government of Chicago and by its successful introduction. Efforts are being made in various other places to follow this great example. We have indeed to deplore two occurrences which show that the spoils politicians have by no means given up the battle, but still strive to recover what they have lost. One of these occurrences is the passage by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in spite of the Governor's spirited resistance, of a law striking a vicious blow at the integrity of the merit system in the public service in that State, and at the same time at the honor and the true interests of the war veterans. And the other is the utterly lawless conduct of the Mayor of Indianapolis, who has simply declared himself not bound by the provisions of the city charter prescribing the introduction of the merit system in the municipal service. Such things admonish us that militant watchfulness must still be the order of the day in the reform camp. I am glad to say that in Massachusetts the constitutionality of the obnoxious law is ably contested in the courts; and we all know that the champions of civil service reform in Indiana are of too militant a spirit to let the refractory Mayor sleep on his spoils laurels in comfort.

On the other hand, in the State of New-York and in its great cities, the reform system has made most cheering progress. The embodiment in the State Constitution of the civil service reform clause, and its faithful observance by the Governor, the Mayors of the great municipalities, and the respective Civil Service Boards, have caused a very large extension of civil service rules and a vigorous enforcement of them. One of the most important features of that progress consists in the adoption and the successful operation in the large cities of the labor-registration system, which rescues the laboring men doing public work from the tyrannical control and the rapacity of political bosses and machines. And now in Maryland, too, the day of reform has dawned with unexpected brilliancy, and I trust that old State will step into the front rank of its champions. There are several others that promise to follow her.

Nothing could be more encouraging than this steady growth of the civil service reform movement in popular favor. Most of its former opponents in the press have become converts to its side. That without the introduction of the merit system no permanent overthrow of corrupt machine rule and no thorough reform of our large Municipal Governments can be expected is now a truth generally accepted by the popular understanding. Such convictions bring to the movement the aid of organizations bearing different names, but having ends in view of which civil service reform is a prerequisite. The civil service reform associations proper, which, not many years ago, led a somewhat lonesome life in the field of public endeavor, are constantly reinforced by additions to their number. It is one of the most cheering signs of the time that such associations are being established at our universities and colleges, enlisting in our work the rising generation that will speak the word of the future. We may especially congratulate ourselves upon the recent organization of a Woman's Auxiliary Civil Service Reform Association in New-York, several of whose members have already achieved enviable renown for important public enterprises successfully conducted, and all of whom will, no doubt, bring powerful aid and encouragement to this.

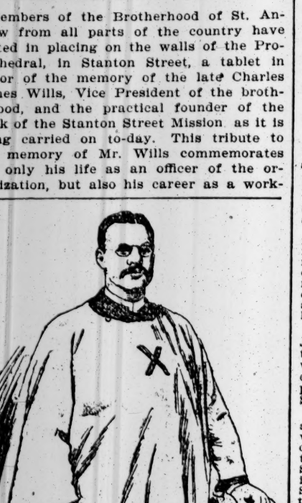
With such successes and such moral forces behind us, we may indeed hope to see the day when our party warfare will be contests of opinion, free from the demoralizing and repulsive interference of the plunder chase; when a change of party in the National Administration will no longer present the barbarous spectacle of a spoils debauch, torturing the nostrils of our own people and disgracing the Republic in the eyes of civilized mankind; when our Presidents and heads of the executive departments will no longer be the almoners of party government, in danger of their lives from the furious onset of the begging throng, but will be respected as officers of state having high duties to fulfill which demand all their strength and ability; when the public offices, National, State, and municipal, will cease to be the feudal fiefs distributed by bosses, or the merchandise of spoils jobbers, and again serve the true purpose for which they have been instituted, thus becoming once more an integral element of government for the people; and when our legislators, escaped from the shackles of the spoils bondage, no longer beset by the snares and pitfalls which have threatened to wreck their morals and their self-respect, no longer supplicating for executive favor, will be able and proud to devote all their energies to the great tasks which at a time so full of difficult problems the country imposes upon them. And thus, while in years gone by we found an incentive to strenuous effort in the greatness of the obstacles to be overcome, we may now work on inspired by the hope of complete achievement.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES J. WILLS

TABLET ERECTED BY THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Will Be Unveiled at the Pro-Cathedral To-night—Mr. Wills's Work at the Stanton Street Mission.

Members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew from all parts of the country have united in placing on the walls of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, a tablet in honor of the memory of the late Charles James Wills, Vice President of the brotherhood, and the practical founder of the work of the Stanton Street Mission as it is being carried on to-day. This tribute to the memory of Mr. Wills commemorates not only his life as an officer of the organization, but also his career as a work-



Charles James Wills.
The Late Vice President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

ing member of the brotherhood among the poor in the most crowded section of the city. It will be presented to the Pro-Cathedral this evening by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York.

It was the intention of the brotherhood men to have had the services on Nov. 28, the anniversary of Wills's death, but this evening was finally selected, being the time for the regular monthly meeting of the New-York local assembly. The exercises will begin at 5:15 o'clock, with a "quiet hour," to be led by William C. Sturgis of New-Haven, Conn. At 8:15 o'clock services will begin in the chapel, Bishop Potter officiating. Addresses will be made by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, to which Wills was attached, and by John W. Wood, General Secretary of the brotherhood and one of Mr. Wills's closest friends. In addition to a large attendance of members of the local chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, it is expected that a considerable delegation from Philadelphia will be present.

The tablet, which will serve in future years to recall Mr. Wills's days among the people of the Tenth Ward, is an unpretentious marble slab 5 feet long by 3½ feet in width, and bears this simple inscription:

"To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Charles James Wills, First Vice President Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 1887-1892. Layman in Charge Old Epiphany House. Born Feb'y 3, 1855; Died Nov. 28, 1892. Now the Lord of Peace Himself Give You Peace Always by All Means. The Lord Be with You All."

No ornament appears upon the slab, and the only symbol represented there, in addition to the lettering, is a raised cross in red marble, in high relief—the "cross of suffering."

Charles James Wills was born in this city, the son of a distinguished ecclesiastical architect, and a descendant of a Bishop in the Church of England. His father designed among other works the Church of the Transfiguration, ("the Little Church Around the Corner,") the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Trinity Church-yard, and the spire of the Church of St. John the Baptist. The family subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and it was there that young Wills received his early education. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of '73. Some time after graduation young Wills went into business in this city with a firm, but it failed, and he was thrown on his own resources. He had always led the life of a man of the world, but became converted by attendance upon various missions, and finally drifted into St. George's Church, to which he subsequently attached himself. It did not take long for the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and the other clergy of St. George's to discover the unusual qualities which Wills possessed, and he was sent down to Stanton Street to take charge of the mission there, then called the "Old Epiphany House." His success there attracted the attention of Bishop Potter, and the work in Stanton Street became almost of National interest to the brotherhood, which Wills joined. He died in November, 1892, after a painful illness, and the last words he spoke, as a message to the brotherhood, are inscribed at the bottom of the tablet to his memory, being from II. Thessalonians, iii., 16.

WONDERFUL PLAN OF NEW-YORKERS

To Carry Governors, Mayors, and Products of America Around the Globe.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—Mayor Caldwell received a letter to-day from what is known as the American Expedition Association, with headquarters in New-York City. The communication is a personal one from E. A. Koeling, Secretary of the association, and states that the object of the expedition is to introduce the wares and goods of the United States in every country on the globe.

A number of what are to be known as "expedition ships" are being built in New-York City. As soon as a ship is completed it will be fitted up with products of the United States only. When the fleet is ready it will be headed by a palatial yacht, to be called the "Palace of Neptune," on which will be as passengers all the Governors, Mayors, and Presidents of commercial or social bodies who can go.

Thus fitted out and equipped the fleet, which is intended to be an exposition on water, like those of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Atlanta as near as possible, will steam to all of the countries of the globe, including South America, Asia, and Africa, as well as Europe.

Dinner to General Sessions Judges.

A dinner was given last night at the Manhattan Club by Judges-elect Newburger and McMahon to the Judges of General Sessions and the District Attorney and the members of his staff. All the Judges were present except Judge Newburger, who was detained at home on account of the illness of his mother.

Doctors Discuss Joint Diseases.

The section of pediatries of the Academy of Medicine met last night in the academy and heard a paper read by Dr. V. B. Gibney on "Relaxed Ligaments as Evidenced in Spinal Curvature," and also a paper by Dr. Leroy W. Hubbard on "Early Symptoms of Joint Disease."

REST FOR SHERIFF'S JURY

Arguments Heard on a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint.

POINTS MADE BY GEN. TRACY

McCabe, Not Mentioned in Indictment, Responsible, as He Admitted Vosburg—Col. Fellows's Argument.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, chief counsel for Sheriff Tamsen, argued for over three hours yesterday before Judge Allison, in General Sessions, in favor of a motion to dismiss the indictment against the Sheriff on the ground of a lack of jurisdiction and on other grounds. By consent the jury had been excused for the day, as it was known that the arguments would take up the entire session. Col. Fellows opposed the motion.

Gen. Tracy urged that the case should be dismissed by Judge Allison, because the State courts had no power to try any one concerned in the escape of Federal prisoners. He also attacked the indictment, because in it no mention is made of the hall man, McCabe, who admitted Vosburg to see the prisoners, and was thus, Gen. Tracy argues, the one to hold responsible for the escape. He brought an armful of authorities to substantiate the propositions.

Gen. Tracy began his argument at 10:30 o'clock. He said:

Congress cannot confer the jurisdiction, nor the State cannot ask for it, and if both the State and Federal Legislatures could combine in an attempt to establish jurisdiction in a State court touching an offense that is cognizable under the laws of the United States arising out of a matter peculiarly an offense against the United States, the State cannot take the jurisdiction and Congress could not confer it.

We concede that there are cases where an offense against the United States is also an offense against the State, but no case has been found where a State can punish a Federal prisoner for an offense against the Federal Government. We say that the jailer having the custody of a Federal prisoner is a Federal officer and is answerable only to the Federal Government for his acts.

Gen. Tracy then quoted an opinion of Judge Baldwin of Connecticut, which stated that neither the Sheriff nor the jailkeeper was responsible in any way for the custody of a Federal prisoner unless given specific power to act under authority of a United States Marshal. He continued:

If these prisoners were in the exclusive control and custody of the United States, then anybody who assisted in their escape has committed an offense against the United States and not against the State. It is an offense against the United States Court—an obstruction of its process—but it is not an offense against the justice of the State courts. What difference does it make to the justice of New-York whether these prisoners escape or not, whether they are convicted or not until they are tried or condemned, or whether they go free? It is of no more interest to the people of the State of New-York than it is to the people of England.

A recess was taken at 1 o'clock. After recess Gen. Tracy continued. Among other things he said:

My second point is that the State has no authority to punish for neglect of duty unless it is clearly shown that the Federal prisoners were lawfully committed to the jail. We insist that the prisoners had not been legally committed to the Ludlow Street Jail.

No State officer can receive a Federal prisoner unless duly and properly committed by a United States officer having power to make such commitment. If the Court will look at the commitment papers in this case it will find that the prisoners in this case were committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, and by him to the Ludlow Street Jail. The United States Marshal has no authority to make this commitment to Ludlow Street Jail, and there is no commitment in writing to show that this was done.

"There is another feature of this case," Gen. Tracy said in conclusion, "to which I will only briefly allude. Every indictment must state the facts that constitute the crime. The accused has a right to know what he is required to meet, and the District Attorney must confine himself to the facts which are stated in the indictment, and he cannot go outside of them."

"Here we have seen it brought out by the prosecution that the person who was really negligent, if there was negligence, was McCabe, the chief keeper, who had charge of the hall. Vosburg has testified that it was McCabe who admitted him without a pass, that it was McCabe who permitted him to go in without searching him. The revolvers, it has been sworn, were carried in by Vosburg under the very nose of the keeper. Vosburg had them in his pockets, and had McCabe searched him he would have found the weapons.

"Yet," concluded the General, "McCabe's name is not even mentioned in the indictment. Tamsen is charged with the offense, which, according to the testimony of the prosecution's own witnesses, was committed by McCabe and not by Tamsen. The indictment must fail, because the keeper's name does not appear in it, as the active agent."

Col. Fellows, in beginning his argument in opposition to the motion to dismiss, insisted that the case came within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York. He said:

It is not denied that the Sheriff is the officer of the State of New-York and not of the United States; he gets his authority from the State of New-York; he is made the custodian of the jail erected in pursuance of the laws of the State, and this State and no other power has permitted Federal prisoners to be placed therein.

Penalties have been fixed for keepers who allow prisoners to escape. Has not the statute that gives the Sheriff his position and power the right to say what penalty shall be inflicted on its officials who have allowed prisoners held by permission of the State to escape? If you deny that, you deny the right of the State to punish any of its officials.

The Sheriff is in law the keeper of the county jail, and the jailer is his deputy; therefore, the Sheriff is responsible in law for the escape of the prisoners.

Judge Allison here asked Col. Fellows if the name of McCabe, the hallman of the jail, was mentioned in the indictment. McCabe was the man who admitted "Old Bill" Vosburg.

"McCabe is not mentioned by name in the indictment," replied Col. Fellows.

"But, as I understand it," said the Judge, "Gen. Tracy's position is that the escape of the prisoners was due to the negligence of McCabe, and not to the three persons named in the indictment."

Col. Fellows contended that the evidence in the case showed that others besides the three persons mentioned in the indictment were guilty of negligence.

"The people," said he, "are not obliged to indict all the jail officials. Perhaps the authorities looked further than this, and aimed at higher crimes than negligence committed by some one connected with the jail."

Gen. Tracy said there was no proof in the case that the defendant personally committed any act which occasioned the escape of the prisoners.

Judge Allison announced that it would be impossible for him to examine the records for the purpose of giving a decision and continue the case to-day. He accordingly said he would adjourn the trial until Monday morning.

ARGUING THE HOWELL CASE

Will Be Given to the Jury at Noon To-day.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Dec. 12.—The courtroom at Wellsborough was crowded to-day with an audience eager to listen to the summing up of the evidence in the Howell murder case. District Attorney Owlett made the opening argument, and was followed by Robert K. Young, for the defense.

This afternoon Major Merrick closed the case for the defense in a three hours' argument. To-morrow morning Jerome B. Niles is to make the closing argument on the side of the prosecution, and Judge Mitchell will be able to make his charge and give the case to the jury by noon.

Mrs. Howell appeared somewhat paler than usual to-day. Her two brothers sat beside her, and she held her eight-year-old son upon her lap most of the time as she sat with downcast eyes, listening to the arguments.

Pleas of Election Inspectors.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 12.—The demurrers to the indictments found against Election Inspectors Henry J. Blanc, Elias V. Merikle, and Leonard Tracy, who are charged with altering the returns of the vote for Mayor in the First District of the Fourth Ward, were overruled by County Judge Garretson to-day. The three Inspectors pleaded not guilty, and their trial was set for next Thursday.

Electricity in Organ Playing.

The one hundred and seventieth meeting of the New-York Electrical Society was held last night in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, when a lecture was given by Inventor George G. Wacker on "Electricity in Organ Playing." The lecture was preceded by an organ sonata from Mendelssohn by Mr. R. T. Percy, organist of the church.

MANY CANDIDATES FOR JUDGES

Gov. Morton Escapes the Friends of Office Seekers—Complications in the Eighth District.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Gov. Morton went home yesterday, one day earlier in the week than usual. A number of politicians came here place hunting to-day expecting to see him. The number included Mayor-elect Wurster of Brooklyn and Senator Owens of Kings and Childs of Queens. These gentlemen would not divulge the nature of their business, but while here put in some good work for Jesse Johnson for Court of Appeals Judge in conversation with Private Secretary Cole.

Mr. Owens has stated that he expected to be appointed State Inspector of Gas Meters, to succeed Anthony Clinchy, who has resigned.

Missionaries from both ends of the State were at the Executive Chamber yesterday in the interest of candidates for Judgeships. Senators-elect George W. Brush and Albert A. Wray, W. C. Bryant, George H. Roberts of Brooklyn, and Walter C. Foster of Long Island City interested themselves in Jesse Johnson for the Court of Appeals vacancy, while Henry F. Tarbox, who is a standing candidate in the Thirtieth District for Congress, and a party of three other residents of Genesee County, pleaded for the appointment of County Judge and Surrogate Safford E. North for Supreme Court Justice. There will, on Jan. 1, occur a vacancy in that branch of the Supreme Court of the Eighth District, which will be transferred to it by the Constitution, and is now known as the Superior Court of Buffalo. The Superior Court will be abolished Jan. 1, and its Justices transferred to the Supreme Court to fill out the terms for which they were elected. They will be entitled to sit only in the county—Erie—in which elected. Their successors, however, will be elected as full-fledged Supreme Court Justices from the district at large.

Justice Edward W. Hatch is at present a member of the Superior Court. He thought this was a good Republican year and so ran on the Republican ticket for Supreme Court Justice. He was elected. He will, therefore, resign as a Superior Court Justice to become a Supreme Court Justice. There will then be a vacancy, and Gov. Morton will be called upon to supply a person to fill it. The Genesee men think that after Jan. 1, all the transferred Justices then being members of the Supreme Court, that a person can be appointed to a vacancy in this branch as a full-edged Supreme Court Justice. The Constitution says regarding these Justices: "Their successors shall be elected as Justices of the Supreme Court by the electors of the judicial districts in which they respectively reside." This may be a stumbling block over which it will be difficult to climb, for Justice Hatch was elected in Erie and Judge North resides in Genesee.

The commission of Judge Rufus W. Peckham as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has not reached him yet. His colleagues on the Court of Appeals bench desire to shorten the present term of the court by one week, and will adjourn to-morrow, in order to allow Judge Peckham to close up his work as a member of the court.

INDICTED OFFICIALS GIVE BAIL

Jersey City Hall Scandal in Court—Bas Relief Said to be Cheap and Out of Proportion.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12.—The indicted City Hall Commissioners, John Pearson, James Burke, and Emil Datz, and Louis H. Broome, the architect, were to-day arraigned before Judge Hudspeth, Judge Lippincott having handed the case down to the General Sessions Court for trial.

The indictment was read to them. It charges misconduct in office, and conspiracy to defraud the city. They entered pleas of not guilty, and gave bail in $2,000 each. Albert Datz became security for his brother, Emil Datz, John J. Voorhis for John Pearson, Cornelius J. Cronan for James Burke, and Richard Washburn for Louis H. Broome.

When the trial takes place ex-Judge William T. Hoffman will appear for Mr. Datz, Allan L. McDermott for Mr. Burke, Asa Dickinson for Mr. Pearson, and James B. Vredenburgh and William P. Douglass for Mr. Broome.

Mr. Hoffman asked that an early day be named for the trial. Prosecutor Winfield said he had been disposed to move the cases next week, but when he saw the array of counsel he concluded that it presaged a longer trial than he expected, and he would have to be governed by circumstances. He would do the best he could, however.

When Contractor Kiernan was served with notice to-day to stop work on the pediments and panels of the City Hall, because they were not in accordance with the specifications and contract, he refused to obey the order. He said the panels were works of art, and were furnished by J. H. Mullins of Salem, Ohio. The notice should be served on him, Mr. Kiernan said.

Architect Broome said they were not works of art. They were intended to be allegorical bas reliefs of electro-bronze, but Mr. Broome intimated that they were merely copper, nailed on a wooden framework. They were also out of proportion.

Others who have seen them say that there is not a figure among them that has arms or legs of proper proportions. The figure that provokes the most hostile criticism is supposed to represent Ceres. One leg of this figure is considerably longer than the other.

There is also a serious discrepancy as to the cost of the groups. The contract price named is $7,000, while their alleged value is only about $2,800. The Commissioners have selected a committee of artists, whose opinion will be obtained before the groups are paid for, and, in case of an adverse opinion, the figures will be removed, should the Commissioners fail to prevent Mr. Kiernan from putting them in place.

AFTER OFFICES IN BROOKLYN

MAYOR-ELECT WURSTER WILL HAVE FIFTY REQUESTS FOR EACH PLACE.

Mr. Welles Wants Vindication—Petition for and to Mr. White—A Partial List of Candidates.

The Republicans of Brooklyn who are anxious to serve the city and who believe that they would be good heads of departments, are anxiously waiting for next Monday, the day on which Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster has decided that he will receive delegations, who will urge upon him the necessity for his appointing their favorites. The Mayor-elect will have to consider about fifty candidates for every place in his gift.

It has been said that William Cullen Bryant, who was the only candidate for the Mayoralty nomination against Mr. Wurster, but who was defeated, and who is a lifelong friend of Mr. Wurster, can have any position he desires. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Police Commissionership, but neither Mr. Bryant nor Mr. Wurster has given any idea as to whether Mr. Bryant will be appointed, or as to whether he would accept the place.

The Nineteenth Ward, in which Mr. Wurster lives, is alive with would-be Commissioners. They believe Mr. Wurster should recognize them, but he is considering other wards that did better for him than did the Nineteenth. The Twenty-third Ward, that gave him a majority larger than those of any two wards in the city combined, and which during Mayor Schieren's administration, was ignored, will be represented in Mayor Wurster's Cabinet.

Here are some of the Republicans who want office: Leonard R. Welles, Jesse Fuller, Warren C. Treadwell, Theodore B. Willis, Samuel H. Mildenberg, Jackson Wallace, F. Ross Appleton, Jacob Brenner, George B. Forrester, Thomas Foulks, Henry A. Powell, John Kissel, William H. Colson, Simon Donovan, Joseph C. Cabble, Frank C. Elliott, William H. Friday, William L. Extance, and James Boyd.

Mr. Welles wants to be retained as Police Commissioner. He says a reappointment would be a vindication so far as he was concerned in the surface railroad strike a year ago, when the troops were called out. Granville W. Harman, who managed Mr. Wurster's campaign, has asked only for the retention of Mr. Welles.

The Police Commissioner claims that Mr. Wurster could have been nominated had not the Twenty-fourth Ward swung its delegates to Mr. Wurster at a critical time. The ward was pledged to Mr. Welles, but it cast its vote for Mr. Wurster at Mr. Harman's dictation.

Corporation Counsel McDonald will not be reappointed. He has made arrangements to go to Europe with his family; and Henry A. Powell, who nominated Mr. Wurster, at the same time injuring Mr. Bryant's feelings by the harsh words he used, now wants to succeed Mr. McDonald. He has only been a lawyer a very few years, having left the ministry for the law.

John Kissel, who is now a clerk in the Kings County Board of Supervisors, wants to be an Excise Commissioner, but, according to Mr. Wurster's fiat, he is not eligible, as he does not earn at present $3,500 a year. Mr. Wurster has announced that he will not appoint any person to office who does not in private business earn the amount of salary that he would get as a city official.

Many persons are backing Clarence A. Barrow for the Fire Commissionership, and they hope that Mr. Wurster will promote Mr. Barrow, who assisted him in the work of that department before he resigned to run for the Mayoralty.

R. Ross Appleton, the Tax Collector, it is said, will be retained.

A petition is being prepared urging Mayor-elect Wurster to reappoint Alfred T. White as Commissioner of City Works. Mr. White will be petitioned to accept a reappointment.

Webster R. Walkley, who has been an Alderman for two years, but who was defeated for renomination, is being urged upon Mayor-elect Wurster for one of the offices in his gift. Mr. Walkley has been Chairman of the Committee on Gas and Electricity, and it was due to his great activity, it is asserted, that the price of electric lights was cut down, thus saving the city a great amount of money.

STATISTICS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS

A Summary Compiled by the Rev. E. E. Strong.

The Rev. E. E. Strong, editor of The Missionary Herald of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has compiled a summary of the statistics of Protestant missions. There are 5,055 principal missionary stations and 17,813 out-stations, occupied by 37 evangelical missionary societies in the United States, 28 societies in Great Britain, 6 in Canada, 17 in the Netherlands, 19 in Germany, 3 in Denmark, 2 in Finland, 6 in Sweden, 8 in Norway, 3 in Switzerland, 2 in France, 19 in India and Ceylon, 2 in Burmah, 4 in China, 38 in Australia, 14 in Africa, 1 in Central America, and 13 in the West Indies.

These Protestant foreign missionary societies have sent out 6,355 male missionaries and 5,219 female missionaries, a total of 11,574. They are represented by 70,033 native laborers, 1,157,668 communicants, and have an income of $14,441,807.

The 37 societies in the United States occupy 993 principal stations, 4,911 out-stations; have sent out 1,469 male and 2,043 female missionaries, a total of 3,512; and are represented by 14,766 native laborers and 397,252 communicants. The income of the societies is $5,096,809.

In addition there are many other organizations in Great Britain working for foreign missions, wholly or in part, the expenditures of which for this branch of Christian effort are estimated as: Twenty-six other societies, $618,000; 4 medical missions, $31,500; 9 tract and Bible societies, $786,682; 5 missions to the Jews, $235,500; British Roman Catholic missionary societies, (about,) $40,000. Total, $1,711,682.

This makes the grand total income of British foreign missionary and kindred societies $7,337,275.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and do sewing; city reference. 426 West 53d St., Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, orderly girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with other work; moderate wages. Present employer's, 331 West 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—With seven years' excellent references; can be seen at her employer's, 260 West 94th St., Friday and Saturday morning.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and plain laundress in a private family; best city references. 884 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. 208 West 88th St.; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl; four years' city personal reference. 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 353 East 58d St., Mrs. Dillon's bell.

COOK.—By young woman to do cooking in small private family; wages, $20. F. G., Box 1,' 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good plain cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference. 262 West 35th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; no objection to a private boarding house; no cards. 434 West 52d St., Skehan's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. J. L., 225 Columbus Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two highly recommended girls together; one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress. 116 East 47th St.

COOK.—Thorough in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent personal reference. 207 East 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; with or without kitchenmaid; private family; city or country; excellent reference. P., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl; good cook; best references; wages, $25 to $30; city or country. S. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman to cook by the day; best city reference; moderate. 133 West 62d St.; ring Laverty's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. J. B., 651 9th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class reference. 224 East 27th St., third floor.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family; reference. 328 East 42d St.; ring front door bell.

COOK.—First-class, Swedish; go out for dinner and luncheon, or by the day or month; best city references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; competent to take full charge; wages, $40; city references. 407 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best of references. A. L., 294 7th Av.

Cooks. Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; country or city; five years' reference. Mrs. A. W., 210 East 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By tidy American; best reference; cannot be excelled; good cook and laundress; city or country. 211 East 84th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; seven years' reference from last place. S. W., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; city reference. 204 East 65th St., second floor.

COOK.—By reliable woman as competent cook in private family; no objections to plain washing; eight years' reference. A. S., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant cook and laundress or would do the housework of small family; capable and trustworthy. C. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent reference. First-class, Box 236 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and dessert; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good references. 254 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and plain washer; American family preferred. 6 Rivington St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; wages from $40 to $50. Cara Yohanson, 304 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a French professional cook, by day or month; no cards. 417 West 18th St.

COOK.—By good cook, with splendid city reference; North of Ireland girl. 1,601 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A dress and cloak maker, with long experience, a superior fitter, at home or day; will remodel cloth and plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 121 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; $1.50; can cut, fit, and remodel; or would act as visiting maid; city references. M. D., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young, well-educated Swiss girl to take care of children in first-class American family; speaks French, German, and Dutch fluently; references. D. Wyler, care of Konig, 73 St. Mark's Place.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Graduate, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess to young children; personal reference. E. M., 227 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Place as housekeeper in a family or school, or as mother's assistant and companion. Experienced, Times Agency, 897 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French couple as housekeepers in small family; woman can do the sewing or take care of children; personal reference. 266 West 71st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable widow, 33, as working housekeeper; good seamstress or housework for small family. 322 West 42d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do general housework in small family; good reference. 237 East 26th St. Cara Andson.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; fine sewer; city reference. 161 West 27th St., second floor.

MAID.—A Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing; would like to be a maid for a lady; has good city reference. L. S., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; willing and obliging; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By competent Swedish woman as maid for invalid lady; best recommendations. 140 East 48d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable North of Ireland girl; first-class shirt, collar, cuff hand; willing to assist in chamberwork at end of week; good city reference. 138 West 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, careful laundress in private family; best family refrcnce; no objection to assist in second work. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; good city reference. R. L., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; monthly or daily; city reference. 408 7th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in private family; personal reference. J. T., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class laundress; best city reference. 461 West 52d St.; call in store.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find work for a laundress by the day; personal reference at 9 Lexington Av. S. D., 824 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—Protestant; care of infant; assist with growing children; doctor's reference. C. B., 270 West 34th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an exper